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TWO NUMBERS AND
COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } TENPENCE

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

ON a former occasion we incidentally remarked on the singularity of the circumstance that the Government of Lord Palmerston should have fallen on a question of foreign policy. However some persons might differ from him on points of detail, there was nearly a universal admission that any one better acquainted with the very inner life of foreign politics in relation to their bearing on English interests than the late Premier did not exist. If he was supposed to have had a rival at all it was Lord Aberdeen; but it was a tolerably general opinion that that noble Lord took, if a profound, still a one-sided view of diplomacy, and that in large views as well as in extensive knowledge he was immeasurably behind Lord Palmerston. It is, therefore, a very curious and a very suggestive fact that, if there be one department of the offices of the State more than another which the late Government leaves as a troublesome and difficult legacy to its successors, it is the situation of our relations with foreign countries. It would be very difficult to say exactly what the foreign policy of this country is or has been in modern times; and it is just possible that our diplomats for the last thirty years or so have not been quite sure that they had a policy, or, what is perhaps the same thing, they have had one policy at one time, and another at another. If there be any real foundation for our dealings with other nations, it probably consists in the necessity for the promotion of British commerce, and the belief that there must not be existent in Europe at the same time two fleets which, combined, would be equal in force to the navy of England. Again, the difference between our institutions and those of the great bulk of European nations renders a negative foreign policy on our part almost a certainty; and although as a constitutional country it would be our cue to further the progress of Constitutionalism on the Continent, yet certain home requirements from which a Ministry dependent on the votes of the House of Commons cannot free themselves demand a policy of non-intervention; and this mingling of principles which are devoid of affinities renders the position of England abroad by no means so impressive as is supposed in this country, or as it is desirable that it should be. It is no easy matter to talk Liberalism and to act respectfully towards and in conjunction with despotism; and in the midst of this contradictory system the English diplomatist is almost always in a confusion, and as often in a difficulty. One of the elements of diplomacy is held, rightly or wrongly, to be secrecy; and this secrecy engrained on our governing system, to which it is totally and entirely opposed, fails in accomplishing a cohesion adequate to its purposes; and here is to be found another component part of the intricacies and troubles of those British statesmen who, for their sins, undertake to conduct our foreign relations. It is these opposite principles which Lord Palmerston has for a long time been trying by skill and adroitness to reconcile, and hitherto with more or less of reputation for success; and it is somewhat remarkable that, when it is to be presumed he would be absolute in all questions of foreign policy in his character of Prime Minister, he should have most elaborately failed in his efforts, which few will doubt to be sincere, to secure for England that place in the comity of nations to which she is morally entitled, but which just at present she can hardly be said to hold.

A few years ago that sound ruling principle of our foreign policy which we have above stated—namely, the necessity that there should not be in Europe two nations possessing such a maritime force as, in combination, should be numerically equal, or superior, to the fleets of Great Britain—was brought into play by considerations connected with the navies of France and Russia. A very superficial examination of the matter disclosed that the undesirable climax in question had been reached; and the point at issue was, which of the two fleets was to be thoroughly weakened, if not destroyed? Ancient traditions, and at least Governmental sympathies, engendered by former alliances, probably suggested a union with Russia against France; but a combination of circumstances, arising out of the great intercourse between the two countries, and the deep personal policy of Louis Napoleon, ardent for the firm establishment of his dynasty in the eyes of the other Continental Potentates, added to the criminal designs of Nicholas on Turkey, turned the scale the other way, and hence the French alliance and the Russian war. At the conclusion of that contest Russia stood in a position of isolation in Europe; at the present moment it is very much to be doubted if that isolation has not been transferred to England. It would be idle to talk now in the midst of the hot and angry denunciations which are rife,

on both sides of the Channel, of the actual persistence and the future durability of our alliance with France. The attitude assumed by the Government of France on the refugee question since the attempt to assassinate the Emperor, not only towards this country, but to Europe generally, is such as to indicate a determination to bring the right of asylum, of which we justly boast, to an issue. At this instant we know that a demand has been made on Sardinia—already sufficiently alienated from this country since those days of intimate alliance when her contingent was added to the allied armies in the Crimea, by means of what was practically a subsidy from Great Britain—for the delivery up of a British subject said to be implicated in the plot of the 14th January. A more delicate or difficult international question it is hardly possible to conceive. It is a question, too, which is likely to be raised in a very impracticable quarter, if it be true that Allsop, another of the alleged regicides, has taken refuge in the United States; and it is a subject of curious

speculation what course will be taken by the American Government if a demand for that person being placed in the hands of the French authorities is made. The actual presence of two British Ministers at Washington will hardly be considered supererogatory in such a case. Every one knows the pressure which is placed on Belgium with reference to this subject; and no one can look at the probabilities of an involvement between France and that country without seeing the inevitable train of difficulty and difference with England which it must draw after it. More than this, a demand has been made upon Austria in a similar and even a stronger sense on this subject. Now, if we have had lately a Continental ally at all, it has been Austria. Nevertheless it is not too much to predicate that on a matter of this kind the sympathies of Austria are more likely to be with France than with England; and we may, therefore, be now witnessing the beginning of a severance of that good understanding which, however its advisability may be matter of opinion, has certainly prevailed between



this country and a first-class Continental Power like Austria. In the meantime Russia, smarting with the sense that it is to England indirectly, if not so directly as perhaps England would wish, that she owes whatever of humiliation has been the result of the last war, looks on, not, it is to be supposed, without a secret readiness to throw her weight into the scale of despotic power, as opposed to what, for want of a better word, we may term Constitutionalism. As regards Prussia, recent events may have perhaps tended to the re-cementing of a union of that Monarchy with this country which was as nearly severed as it was possible to be; but the condition of the Government of that kingdom just at present is so purely abnormal and provisional that it is not very likely that she could take any decided part in European politics for awhile. As regards our relations with the minor and less powerful States of the Continent, it can only be said that any relations existing between this country and Turkey, Spain and Portugal, are more nominal than real; with Switzerland it is not easy to say exactly what our relations are; while our diplomatic intercourse with Naples is positively suspended, and an ugly international question is actually pending.

In Europe, then, it may safely be said that England is drifting towards a political and diplomatic isolation almost as complete as her geographical insularity. Happily with the United States of America we have not at this very moment any patent point of difference; but points of difference between England and the United States seem to be the normal condition of things, and it is impossible to say how soon one of those little troubles that are always vexing the quasi-domestic feelings of the two nations may not arise. To deal with this state of things is the task of our new Ministry. To preserve the influence and the dignity of England, and at the same time to secure peace for her with all the world, is their appointed duty. To say that the country at large believes in the capabilities of Lord Derby's Government in general, and in his Foreign Secretary in particular, to attain this end, would be to belie the opinions which are currently avowed by nine-tenths of the persons one meets. There is, however, a mode of dealing with this complex and troublesome subject which we may be allowed to suggest. By adhering as far as possible to the traditional sinuosities and the secrecy of diplomacy, which to be successful must be complete—a consummation which can hardly ever be reached in this country—Lord Palmerston has failed, as a Foreign Minister, to satisfy the wishes of the people of England, or to maintain England's place in the solidarity of nations. What if the present Government were to inaugurate a new era in diplomacy, and apply to it that principle of straightforward, open publicity which regulates all our internal concerns, and let the Foreign Secretary take Parliament and the country as completely into his confidence as do the Home Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer? Lord Derby, if he has declared anything, has declared that, in all that relates to our home government, he will be guided by the will of the House of Commons. Why not apply the same rule to the management of our foreign affairs?

THE NEW MINISTRY.

THE EARL OF DERBY, FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD GEOFREY SMITH STANLEY, present and fourteenth Earl of Derby, to whom her Majesty has intrusted the formation of the new Administration, is a nobleman of acknowledged ability as a statesman, and as a Parliamentary orator holds the very highest rank. The head of the illustrious and foudal house of Stanley, and the inheritor of a name and lineage, as well as a property, of which any nobleman in the three kingdoms might well be proud, and now (while the Shrewsbury title is in abeyance and under litigation) holding the proud position at once of Premier Earl of England, and First Lord of the Treasury, his Lordship might well have been expected to pause before he undertook the laborious task of constructing a Cabinet, and devoting himself once more to the busy life and strife of a political career which can add little or nothing to his fortune or his fame, his dignity or his independence. As his Lordship, however, has not shrank from responding to the invitation or command of her Majesty, we purpose devoting this column to a brief recapitulation of the chief points worth remarking in his public life thus far.

The Earl of Derby was born at Knowsley Park, near Prescot, Lancashire, March 29th, 1799. He is the eldest son of Edward, thirteenth Earl of Derby, who was better known in public life by his courtesy title of Lord Stanley, as heir apparent to the earldom. His early years were spent at Eton, where, as afterwards at Christchurch, Oxford, he distinguished himself by the elegance of his Latin versification, an art in which he was a follower of George Canning and the late Marquis Wellesley. In 1819 he obtained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse at Oxford; the subject was Syracuse; and he recited his poem at the Commemoration in the Sheldonian Theatre amid rounds of applause. In spite, however, of having gained this distinguished honour at so early an age, he quitted the University without taking his degree as B.A., probably because he was not quite sure of being able to reckon on a first class for certain, and because he felt that any honour short of the highest would not suit the lofty views of the head of the future house of Stanley.

In 1820, when he had barely reached his majority, he entered Parliament as M.P. for the now disfranchised borough of Stockbridge. It was not, however, until the year 1824 that he began to take any active or prominent part in the business of the House. No sooner, however, did he begin to join in the Parliamentary debates than his talents gained him an acknowledged position, and from that day forth he was set down as a "man of mark" and sure of promotion, if ever it should prove the turn of his friends, the Liberal party, to take office. In 1826 he was chosen for the borough of Preston, in which the influence of his grandfather, Lord Derby, was very extensive. In 1828, on the formation of Lord Goderich's Administration, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies; but on seeking re-election was rejected by his former constituents in favour of the more democratic Radical candidate, Henry Hunt. Sir Hussey Vivian, however, resigned in his favour the seat which he held for the borough of Windsor, which he represented until 1832. In that year Mr. Stanley secured a seat for one of the divisions of Lancashire, which he continued to represent until removed altogether from the Lower House of Parliament.

The death of his grandfather in 1834, by raising his father to the earldom, devolved on him the courtesy title of Lord Stanley, and the same year brought about also a change in his political relations. Up to this time he had acted with the Whigs or Reformers; he had voted for the repeal of the Test and Corporations Acts, for Catholic Emancipation, and for the Reform Bill of 1832; but his zeal for the revenues, if not for the interests, of the Established Church induced him to shrink from going further on a course of what he thought would prove, if carried too far, not reformation, but robbery, in the Irish branch of the Establishment.

We should mention here that in 1830, on the accession of Lord Grey, he had been nominated Chief Secretary for Ireland, and that in that position he was able to form an independent judgment as to the ultimate effect of Church reforms. In 1833 he exchanged his post for that of Secretary of State for the Colonies. In the following year, however, alarmed at the strong measures of his colleagues in reference to a further reduction in the revenues of the Irish church, he withdrew from the Ministry, in company with Sir James Graham, the Duke of Richmond, and the Earl of Ripon, and occupied a seat upon the cross benches for a time, previous to throwing in his lot with the great Conservative party on their first accession to power in the November of

that year. During the period of Reform agitation he had particularly signalled himself as an orator of vast power and ability, and on that subject and on all matters connected with colonial interests he was a frequent and fluent speaker.

When Parliament met for business under the auspices of Sir Robert Peel in February, 1835, Lord Stanley took his seat as an avowed supporter of the new Ministry, though he declined to accept a post in the Administration, and when that statesman retired in the following April he went with him into Opposition. In 1841 the general election gave Sir R. Peel a large majority, and he accordingly returned to office. Lord Stanley went to his old place, and undertook the portfolio of the Colonies, and continued to act heart and soul with his leader until the year 1845. In the previous year, having been raised to the peerage as Lord Stanley of Bickerstaffe during his father's lifetime, he had been transferred to the post of Ministerial leader in the House of Lords, where his oratorical powers were of the greatest service to the Conservative party.

In 1846 Sir R. Peel's growing determination to adopt a Free-trade policy effected a separation between himself and Lord Stanley. No sooner had the Premier carried the repeal of the Corn-laws than his former colleague placed himself at the head of the newly-formed Protectionist party. The efforts of this party, headed by Lord Stanley, Lord G. Bentinck, and Mr. Disraeli, were directed to the disorganisation both of the Whigs and of the Peelite or Conservatives, and with such success that at the commencement of 1852 they felt themselves able to undertake the responsibilities of office. The Earl of Derby, as we must now call him, for he had recently succeeded to the earldom by his father's death, was supported by Mr. Disraeli as leader in the Commons, but during his ten months of office he carried no measure of a purely Protectionist character. The Ministry, being defeated on the budget of Mr. Disraeli, resigned in the December following, and Lord Aberdeen came into power at the head of a "Coalition" Ministry. On the fall of that Ministry in February, 1855, Lord Derby had another opportunity of constructing a Protectionist Ministry, but declined the task, on the plea that in the existing state of parties no Ministry that he could form could stand its ground. Having led the Opposition in the House of Lords for the space of three years, he has undertaken (as our readers are aware) the formation of a Ministry which is now on its trial before Parliament and the country at large.

We ought not to omit mentioning here that in 1852, on the death of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Derby was chosen Chancellor of the University of Oxford. By his Countess, a daughter of the first Lord Skelmersdale, Lord Derby has a daughter and two sons, the elder of whom, Lord Stanley, has just accepted office as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and is seated in his father's Cabinet.

LORD CHELMSFORD, LORD CHANCELLOR.

Of all the important appointments which are involved in the recent change of Ministry, few, if any, will give more general satisfaction than that of Lord Chelmsford to the Great Seal and the Woolsack. In his own profession, as Sir Frederic Thesiger, his Lordship has not only been for many years a leader of acknowledged eminence and most extensively popular on account of his high moral character and personal worth, but he has commanded some amount of sympathy on the score of the repeated disappointments which have met him when apparently on the very verge of high promotion. An Attorney-General is usually considered to have a claim to the first Chief Justiceship which happens to fall vacant during his tenure of office; and on the two occasions on which Sir Frederic Thesiger has held that post he has narrowly missed the expected prize. He first became Attorney-General in July, 1845, in succession to the late Sir William Follett, and was forced to resign on the retirement of Sir Robert Peel from office in July, 1846, only a few days (or we believe, more strictly speaking, only a few hours) before the death of Sir Nicholas Tindal left the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas at the disposal of the new Minister, to be bestowed on the late Lord Truro, then Sir Thomas Wilde. On again accepting the Attorney-Generalship, in 1852, Sir F. Thesiger found the three Chief Justiceships occupied respectively by Lord Campbell, Sir Frederick Pollock, and Sir John Jervis, not one of whom showed the least disposition to vacate in his favour. A second time, therefore, he was forced to retire into private life and patiently to bide his time. That time has, however, come at last; and we believe that we are only expressing the collective opinions of the Bar when we say that there is not one of his political opponents in Parliament who grudges him, either on public or private grounds, possession of the high post which has just been conferred upon him.

The early career of Sir Frederic Thesiger is certainly a singular one, and shows how frequently even the most trifling events work important changes in the prospects and plans of human life. Strange as it may sound to our readers' ears, it was the eruption of a volcano in one of our West India Islands some forty years ago that placed Sir Frederic on the high road which has ultimately led him to the woolsack. His father's property in St. Vincent having been ruined by the eruption of Mount Souffrier, the son—then a midshipman in the Navy—resolved to retrieve the family fortunes by a career at the Bar, which seemed to him to offer better chances of future success than a life spent on board ship without interest in high quarters at the Admiralty. Lord Erskine had spent some years in the Navy, and some more years in the Army, and yet he rose to be not only a Parliamentary orator, but Lord High Chancellor of England; and why should not Frederic Thesiger?

Once called to the Bar, it was not very long before Mr. Thesiger became the leader of the Home Circuit. A first-rate practice flowed in upon him both on circuit and in the Courts of Westminster Hall. Added to this, he was constantly retained by the parish of Christ Church at the Surrey Sessions; and scarcely had he received the honour of a silk gown when he established his fast-rising reputation as an advocate of the highest order by his defence of O'Connell's seat for the city of Dublin before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1835. The investigation was long beyond all precedent; it occupied several months; and O'Connell was unseated; but from that day forth Sir Frederic Thesiger was a man of mark, and he watched his opportunity to obtain a seat in the House of Commons. Soon after entering St. Stephen's as M.P. for Woodstock he made a speech upon the China war which produced a great impression on the House.

We have already alluded to the later portions of the legal career of Sir Frederic Thesiger, and so we will only add that during the last few years his practice has been so extensive that for some days after Lord Derby's acceptance of office it was rumoured that the learned gentleman was willing to become Attorney-General, but could not afford to undertake the duties of the Great Seal, though backed up by a salary of £10,000 a year.

In the House of Commons, as our readers need not be reminded, owing to the peculiar circumstances of Mr. Disraeli's position on that one point, Sir Frederic Thesiger has from time to time been obliged to come forward as the leader of the great Conservative party when the question of the admission of Jews into our Christian Legislature has been under discussion. On those occasions he has shown debating talents of a high order, and, what is perhaps a still greater triumph, he has been able to unfold and enforce his views without acrimony or bitterness, and in such a way as never to have lost a personal friend among the ranks of his opponents.

It is of course obvious to remark, what we believe has not escaped the notice of our contemporaries, that—like his predecessors, Lords Erskine, Lyndhurst, Brougham, and St. Leonards—Lord Chelmsford has reached the woolsack of England directly and *per saltum*, without ever having occupied a seat on the Judicial Bench. Lord Lyndhurst, as our readers may remember, after resigning the Great Seal, for the first time wore the ermine as Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer; and such, possibly, may be the ultimate destination of Lord Chelms-

ford. When, at the outset of this sketch, we remarked that Lord Chelmsford has had his disappointments, we did not allude to the early portion of his legal career, which, on the contrary, was marked by speedy and uninterrupted success both on circuit and at nisi prius. As a nisi prius advocate he was most powerful, and also in his clear and lucid statement of cases in *banc*. It is true, however, that he rose more rapidly to a first-rate practice after the death of the lamented Sir William Follett, in 1845, and the elevation of Sir Thomas Wilde to the Chief Justiceship, in 1846. He has always managed to secure a large amount of Crown practice, and perhaps has had as wide a range of experience at the Bar as any man that ever reached the Great Seal. His leading qualities are dignity, energy, acuteness, and accuracy; and his character as a lawyer may be said to be marked by a clear and strong grasp of the matter of the case, and an industrious acquisition of the law applicable to it.

Of late years, as Sir Frederic Thesiger, he was necessarily and *ex officio* engaged occasionally in Chancery cases, whilst holding office as Solicitor and Attorney General in succession.

In his private practice, within the last few years, we have seen Sir

F. Thesiger's name engaged as a leader in nearly all the heaviest and most important cases; as, for instance, in the great issue directed out of Chancery as to the will of the late Duchess of Manchester, and in the memorable Achilli trial; as also in the notorious case of fraudulent heirship relative to the title and estates of the late Sir John Smyth, Bart., of Long Ashton, near Bristol, tried at Gloucester, in 1853; and lastly, but a few days since, as Crown prosecutor against the Directors of the Royal British Bank, in which case he is considered to have displayed more than ordinarily commanding abilities.

It may interest such of our readers as are fond of pedigrees to learn that Lord Chelmsford is the only surviving son of the late Charles Thesiger, Esq., collector of customs in the Island of St. Vincent, and that he is himself a native of London, where he was born in the year 1794. His uncle, the late Sir Frederick Thesiger, was a distinguished officer in the Navy, and acted as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen; and that the subject of these remarks, having entered the Navy as a Midshipman, on board the *Cambrian* frigate, served in that vessel at the battle of Copenhagen, in 1807. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, in Michaelmas term, in 1818; that he became one of "his Majesty's counsel learned in the law" in 1834; and that he was Solicitor-General from May, 1844, till the June of the following year, and Attorney-General from that date until July, 1846, and again held that post under Lord Derby's short-lived administration in 1852; that he represented Woodstock from 1840 till 1844, Abingdon from 1844 to 1852, and Stamford from 1852 till last month, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, preparatory to being raised to the Peerage. In 1822 he married Anna Maria, youngest daughter of W. Tinling, Esq., of Southampton, by whom he has a numerous family. He has a son an officer in the Guards, and his second daughter, Julia, is married to Major-General Sir John Hardley Wilmot Inglis, the gallant defender of the Residency at Lucknow, and shared with him the dangers of that memorable siege. One of his Lordship's most intimate personal friends is understood to have jokingly remarked, in allusion to that event and to the frequent disappointments which have occurred to him in his legal career of late years, that he ought to have taken his new title, not from "Chelmsford," but from "Lucknow."

THE EARL OF MALMESBURY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In the new distribution of offices under Lord Derby it was but reasonable to expect that a place should have been found for the Earl of Malmesbury, who has resumed the portfolio which he held in the brief Administration of 1852.

James Howard Harris, present and third Earl of Malmesbury, is the eldest son of the second Earl, and was born in 1807, and educated (like Sir J. Pakington) at Eton, and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828. He did not enter public life till comparatively late in life, though his father's extensive influence in the boroughs of Christchurch and Wilton could easily have secured for him a seat in the Lower House; but he chose in preference to study the theory of political science at home, in the Diaries and Correspondence of his illustrious ancestor, the first Earl of Malmesbury, the celebrated diplomatist who rescued Holland from the grasp of France in 1788, as Minister at the Hague, by negotiating the alliance between Great Britain, Prussia, and that country, and whose "Remains" the present Earl has given to the world by a well-edited selection from his letters on public and private affairs.

At the general election of 1841 Lord Malmesbury (then known by his courtesy title of Lord FitzHarris) was returned to Parliament as the Conservative M.P. for Wilton; but the death of his father, which happened a few weeks afterwards, transferred him to the Upper House, without giving him an opportunity of distinguishing himself in St. Stephen's. He had not shown himself an active member or a frequent speaker in that august assembly when Lord Derby, on coming into power in the early part of 1852, appointed him to the high and responsible post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In that position he showed considerable sagacity and intelligence, particularly for a man entirely new to the routine business of official life.

His Lordship, who is Colonel of the Hampshire Artillery, an official Trustee of the British Museum, and High Steward of Wallingford, is married to a daughter of the Earl of Tankerville, by whom, however, he has no family.

LORD STANLEY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD HENRY STANLEY, LORD STANLEY, the eldest son of the Earl of Derby, is one of the youngest men that have attained the honour of a seat in the present or in any Cabinet, and affords, as we recently remarked, the first instance of a father and son sitting in the same Cabinet since the days of the great Lord Burleigh and his son, Sir Robert Cecil.

Lord Stanley was born July 21, 1826, and has not, therefore, completed his thirty-second year. He received his early education at Rugby, under the late Dr. Arnold, and Dr. Tait, now Bishop of London, and thence passed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he closed a distinguished undergraduate career, in 1848, by obtaining a first class in classics, taking honours also in the mathematical tripos, and gaining declamation and other prizes. Soon after taking his degree he went abroad and visited America and the West Indies, and on his return to England was brought into public notice by broaching a "Letter to Mr. Gladstone on the Claims and Resources of our West Indian Colonies," on whose behalf he claimed a repeal of the export duties. He had already been chosen, during his absence in the Western World, as M.P. for Lynn, on the death of Lord George Bentinck. In 1853 the Church-rate question was brought before the House of Commons, and Lord Stanley published a pamphlet in which he strongly advocated the abolition of that impost on grounds of policy and expediency. The interest which he has taken in all educational questions is widely known and appreciated. In the debates on the Newspaper Act he proved himself a friend of the people, and was mainly instrumental in procuring the repeal of that portion of the taxes on knowledge. More recently his Lordship has proposed a scheme for establishing public reading-rooms and libraries throughout the rural districts; and also has printed, for private circulation, a pamphlet in which he advocated the supply of the Parliamentary blue-books, or at least of condensed extracts from their pages, and summaries of their contents, at the national cost, to all the mechanics' institutes in the kingdom, and also to the metropolitan and country press, in order that the authentic intelligence which they contain may be made known to the public as it deserves to be. He has also spoken in Parliament, and, if we mistake not, more than once, in favour of opening the British Museum, and other places of innocent recreation, on Sundays.

Lord Derby, as our readers are all aware, is a strong Conservative, and "something more" perhaps. Lord Stanley, as they will have gathered from the above remarks, is considerably imbued with the Liberal tendencies which mark the age in which he has been reared. He is a man of too much depth of thought and too great originality of mind to rest content with the political creed of the Conservative party; although, for his father's sake, he may not be unwilling to lend the existing Ministry such support as he can, consistently and conscientiously. He is a Liberal Conservative, in favour of the Maynooth grant, the removal of Jewish and all other religious disabilities, and the exemption of Dissenters from Church rates. He is not wholly new to office, having held the post of Under-Secretary for the Colonies during his father's Administration in 1852. He is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Lancashire, and holds a Captain's commission in the 3rd Regiment of Lancashire Militia. He is, on the whole, one of the most rising young men of the day, and has been confidently named as likely to be the successor of Lord Canning, in event of the latter nobleman resigning the Governor-Generalship of India.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN PAKINGTON, Bart., M.P. for Droitwich, to whom Lord Derby has intrusted the administration of the affairs of the Admiralty, is a man of considerable Parliamentary experience, having had a seat in St. Stephen's without interruption for one-and-twenty years. He is the son of the late W. Russell, Esq., of Powick Court, Worcester, where he was born in 1799. He assumed his present name in 1831, on succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle, the last Sir John Pakington of the old creation. Having received his education at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he was a contemporary of the late Dr. Arnold, he became an active magistrate in his native county, in which he held, from 1834 till 1854, the Chairmanship of the Quarter Sessions. In 1837 he was chosen M.P. for the borough of Droitwich, as a supporter of Sir Robert Peel and the great Conservative party, and was re-elected in 1841, 1846, 1852, and again at the last general election.

Sir John Pakington was one of the few friends whom the late Sir Robert Peel selected for elevation to the honours of the baronetage before

his retirement from office in 1846; an honour, be it here observed, all the more marked, and possibly the more appreciated by its recipient, from the fact that he had felt himself obliged in his conscience to oppose the Free-trade measures of that distinguished statesman. In 1848 he took an active part in the business of the Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the West Indian Colonies and the general bearings of the sugar question.

When Lord Derby first came into office and power, in February, 1852, he selected Sir John Pakington as the person to whom he thought fit to intrust the charge of the Colonies. In this position Sir John Pakington was laborious and painstaking; but the tenure of office by his party was too brief to allow him an opportunity of showing what his administrative powers really were; but they are generally believed to be considerably above the common standard. It is not very easy to see what are the special qualifications of Sir John Pakington for his new post; and unquestionably his appointment must be regarded as a proof that Lord Derby, at all events, is not convinced by Sir Charles Napier that the Admiralty ought never to be intrusted to any but a naval officer. His qualifications as an active magistrate and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions would rather seem to have recommended him for the post of Home Secretary, for which he might possibly be considered to have more especially prepared himself by the interest which he is well known to have taken during the past few years in questions connected with education and the establishment of reformatory schools.

Sir John Pakington has been three times married: first, to a daughter of M. Slaney, Esq.; secondly, to a daughter of the present Bishop of Rochester and Lady Sarah Murray; and, thirdly, to the widow of Colonel H. Davies, some time M.P. for Worcester. His son by his first marriage, and heir to the title, is married to a sister of the Earl of Glasgow, and is acting as private secretary to his father.

SIR FITZROY KELLY, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

SIR FITZROY KELLY, Q.C., who has accepted office as Lord Derby's Attorney-General, is a son of the late Robert Hawke Kelly, Esq., Captain in the Army, by Isabella, daughter of Captain Forde, carver and cupbearer to King George III. His mother, being left a widow, remarried a wealthy merchant at Kensington, and is thus commemorated in the autobiography of William Jordan in 1832:—"Near my lodgings at Kensington a large house was occupied by Mrs. Hedgeland, better known as Isabella Kelly, the authoress of some popular novels, and the mother of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the present Solicitor-General. The eminent lawyer was then a very pretty smart boy, with a younger brother equally attractive in his smaller way, and a sister. Mrs. Hedgeland, as well as the latter, is still, I believe, alive, and better provided for than in not very distant bygone years, though enjoying an annuity from the Lonsdale family, in which she was a governess. The second son became enamoured of the stage, and, whilst his legal brother rose to wealth and distinction, afforded another melancholy example of the folly of reliance upon desultory pursuits, instead of learning a profession or a business. Under the assumed name of Keppell he tried his fortune in *Romeo*, and I think also essayed his powers in America, but without success; and, after suffering great mortifications, he died prematurely, with an almost broken heart."

Fitzroy Kelly was born in London in 1796, and was originally intended for a solicitor's office. Indeed, he was actually articled; but before he had completed his time he was induced (like the late Lord Truro) to abandon the lower for the higher branch of his profession, at which he soon rose to a distinguished position, solely by his own ability and unrewarded exertions. He was entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn in 1818, and was called to the Bar in 1824, and went the Norfolk Circuit. Here a good professional business flowed rapidly in upon him, and for some years he was the acknowledged leader. In 1830 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Hythe in the Conservative interest, and for Ipswich, in Dec., 1832; but was successful in a contest for the latter borough in Dec., 1834, though, eventually, he was unseated on petition by the late millionaire, Mr. J. Morrison. He had already been appointed a King's Counsel, and chosen a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, when, in 1838, he obtained, on petition, a seat for Ipswich, for which he had been an unsuccessful candidate at the general election of 1837. In 1843 he was elected, on a chance vacancy, for Cambridge, but was out of Parliament from 1847 until April, 1852, when he was chosen for Harwich and also for East Suffolk, and made his election to sit for the latter constituency, which he has ever since continued to represent. Whilst holding his seat for Cambridge in 1845-46, he was Solicitor-General under Sir R. Peel in succession to Sir F. Theesiger, the present Lord Chancellor, and again held the same post under the Ministry of Lord Derby in 1852. The practice of Sir Fitzroy Kelly has been, perhaps, more universal than that of any living member of the bar. His profound attainments and legal research, joined to his unrivalled forensic ability, made him sought alike in all important cases, whether at Nisi Prius, in Banco, before the Privy Council, or in the House of Lords, and even in the Courts of Equity; in all of which he has been more frequently seen than any other member of the Common Law Bar. At the bar Sir Fitzroy Kelly's character is that of the able lawyer and the finished advocate—two qualities which are but seldom found in combination; and, although in brilliancy of oratory he may be excelled by Chief Justice Cockburn or the Lord Chancellor, he is possibly more than their equal in the skill and subtlety with which he manages his causes, and perhaps their superior in what are termed in general parlance "legal attainments."

Sir Fitzroy Kelly is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Suffolk, where he has recently purchased a landed property—"The Chantry," near Ipswich. He married, in 1821, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Captain Mason, of Leith, N.B., but was left a widower in 1851.

LORD CARLISLE took his departure from Dublin on Wednesday, amid the universal regrets of the Irish people. On Tuesday he was presented with several gratifying farewell addresses.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—Rev. T. Greene, Rector of Fulmodeston-cum-Croxtoun, Norfolk, to be Honorary Canon in Norwich Cathedral. *Rectories:* Rev. T. Arden to Walton-on-Trent, Derbyshire; Rev. F. Arnold to Great Bromley, Essex; Rev. C. E. Bowby, B.A., to Stanwick, Northamptonshire; Rev. E. Clayton to Warmingham, Cheshire; Rev. E. N. Coles to Battlesden-with-Potsgrove, Beds; Rev. C. D. Everett to Besselsleigh, Berks; Rev. W. H. Smith to Sevington, Kent; Rev. J. M. Trew, D.D., to Creagh; Rev. D. F. Vigers, M.A., to Notgrove, Gloucestershire; Rev. B. Waller to Rossdorff; Rev. A. L. Warner to Brampton, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* Rev. G. T. Comyns to Axmouth, Devon; Rev. B. Cotton to Shipton-Bellingham, Hants; Rev. G. Everard to Framsden, Suffolk; Rev. J. Ley, B.D., to Staverton, Northamptonshire; Rev. H. R. S. Pearson, M.A., to Lythe, Yorkshire; Rev. R. R. Stephens, B.C.L., M.A., to Alderbury, Oxon; Rev. D. Walsh to St. John's, Wolverhampton. *Incumbency:* Rev. C. C. Layard to St. John's, Wembley, Harrow-on-the-Hill. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. G. Bailey to the Romford Union, Essex; Rev. E. H. Fothergill to Cleydon; Rev. J. H. Nowers to the Convict Establishment at Wakefield, Yorkshire; Rev. J. R. Walshaw to the County Prison, Dartmoor. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. T. Briscoe, B.D., to Holymoor, Anglesea; Rev. F. T. Hankin to Clare, Armagh; Rev. H. Herbert to Seaf Green; Rev. J. Paitson to Nether Wasdale, Cumberland; Rev. J. Thomas to Stockingford, Nuneaton, Warwickshire. *Curacies:* Rev. H. Allison to Rye, Sussex; Rev. J. B. Archer to Paston, North Hants; Rev. E. Bagott to Charlton District, Halifax; Rev. E. S. Bagshaw to Bulwick, North Hants; Rev. W. Berry to Ashby Magna, Leicestershire; Rev. M. J. Bickerstaff, B.A., to St. Mary's, Cheltenham; Rev. D. G. Bird to St. Luke's, Heywood, Lancashire; Rev. J. C. Burnside to Moddershall, Stone, Staffordshire; Rev. H. J. Carter to Wimborne, Cambridgeshire; Rev. G. C. Doherty to Stanton, Leicestershire; Rev. J. Dundas to Great Yarmouth, Norfolk; Rev. J. Edge to Donard, Dublin; Rev. T. P. Farmer to Woodhouse Eaves, Leicestershire; Rev. J. Hammond to Christchurch, Liverpool; Rev. J. Heelis to Longmarton, Westmorland; Rev. C. Hopkins to Aylestone, Leicestershire; Rev. T. C. Hose to Sapeote, Leicestershire; Rev. E. Hughes to Donaghmore, diocese of Lismore; Rev. T. Humphreys to Portwood, Stockport; Rev. C. R. Hyde to North Mools, Lancaster; Rev. S. B. James to Winkfield, Berks; Rev. A. Lodge to Trinity Church, Wavertree; Rev. W. Lush to Worthington, Leicestershire; Rev. J. Masters to All Saints', Southampton; Rev. J. B. McCord to Christ Church, Cork; Rev. J. Paul to St. Peter's, Pimlico; Rev. J. Price to Drumtullagh, diocese of Connor; Rev. T. K. Richmond to Great Yarmouth, Norfolk; Rev. N. H. Roberts to Shotley, Suffolk; Rev. J. H. Seymour to Glengariff, Ireland; Rev. G. H. Scott to St. John's, Birkenhead, Cheshire; Rev. F. C. Steward to Somerleyton, Suffolk; Rev. T. J. Thirlwall to St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; Rev. L. Tugwell to Margate, Kent; Rev. H. White to St. James's, Dover; Rev. C. Wolston to Cradley, Worcestershire; Rev. B. W. Wrey to Salcombe, Kingsbridge. *Assistant Curacies:* Rev. C. A. Baynes to St. Ives, Cornwall; Rev. F. B. Dickinson to Tavistock, Devon; Rev. J. H. McLean, B.A., to Leeds; Rev. R. Nutt to St. Philip, Ilfracombe; Rev. J. Piditch to St. Ives, Cornwall; Rev. M. J. Watkins to Ottery St. Mary, Devon. The Rev. F. Dobbin to be Residentary Preacher in the Cathedral Church of Cork; Rev. G. W. Dalton to be Missionary in Dublin District to the Society for Irish Church Missions; Rev. J. M. Reeves to be Reader and Catechist in the Cathedral Church of Cork.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DR. BERNARD underwent his fifth examination before Mr. Jardine, at Bow-street Police Court, on Thursday—Mr. Bodkin appearing on behalf of the Government, and Mr. Sleight for the prisoner as before. Evidence was adduced of the intimacy existing between Bernard and Orsini; and it was shown that the chemicals proved at the last examination to have been purchased by Bernard—namely, pure nitric acid, absolute alcohol, and quicksilver—were the ingredients of fulminating mercury. Other evidence of a less direct nature against the prisoner was given by several witnesses, and the case was adjourned to Saturday (to-day). The following announcement was made by Mr. Bodkin (addressing the magistrate):—"In opening this case, I remarked that, though the prisoner was only charged with the misdemeanour, I was unable at that moment to say what the precise course I should adopt would be. I have now, sir, to inform you that, upon the completion of the evidence, I shall call upon you to commit the prisoner for trial as an accessory before the fact to murder, and on Saturday I shall state my reasons why I call upon you to take this course." Mr. Sleight, counsel for the prisoner, said that the announcement took him entirely by surprise; and he regarded the course proposed to be taken as a temporising, on the part of the Government of this country, to the policy of another country (Loud applause followed this declaration of the learned gentleman). Mr. Jardine, rising from his chair, and with much apparent warmth, said, "It is the last time such a scene shall take place in this court. On Saturday I will make it a closed court. No one will be admitted."

THE CONFERENCE OF ITALIAN DELEGATES resumed their sittings on Monday, when an important document was unanimously agreed to. This address, which is a very lengthy one, is entitled "The Address of the Conference Delegates of the Italian National Constitutional League to the various Sovereigns, Princes, and Statesmen of Europe." In it they enumerate the reasons upon which they appeal to the gratitude, the humanity, the justice, and the interests of the various European Powers. They propose that constitutional government should be granted to the various States of Italy; and that it should comprise a Representative Assembly and a House of Peers; the freedom of public speech and the liberty of the press; the right of public assembly; the appointment of a municipal guard; the organisation of the municipal authority on a liberal elective system; and the opening of all courts of justice. They propose, also, a confederation of Italian States, analogous to the Germanic Union. On Wednesday the delegates resolved to issue an address to their exiled fellow-countrymen, calling upon them to give an indignant denial of their complicity in the recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon.

DINNER AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Saturday last the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner a party of distinguished and private friends, as well as the Aldermen, the members of the Court of Common Council of the wards of Candlewick, Castle Baynard, Cheap, Coleman-street, Cordwainer, Cornhill, Cripplegate Within and Without, and Langbourne, and their ladies, and the Directors of the East Kent Railway Company. Several of the members of her Majesty's Government who were to have been present were prevented in consequence of the elections which are now taking place. The dinner was served in the Egyptian Hall, where covers were laid for 200, and the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards was in attendance, and performed during the evening.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The eighty-fifth anniversary of this society was held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, on Monday, when the friends and fellows of the society had the pleasure of listening to a most able address by A. B. Garrod, M.D. At the same time the Fothergill gold medal was presented to Herbert Barker, M.D., of Bedford, for his successful dissertation on "Malaria and Miasma;" and the Fothergill silver medal to Mr. C. H. Rogers-Harrison, F.R.C.S., for valuable services rendered to the society. The dinner was ably presided over by the president, F. Hird, Esq., supported by Herbert Mayo, M.D., President of the Royal College of Physicians, and William Little, M.D., President of the Hunterian Society. Dr. Willshire, of Charing-cross Hospital, has been elected to the office of President of the Society for the ensuing year.

THE ROYAL LITERARY SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this society, which was held on Wednesday, the "reformers" renewed their attack upon the management of that institution. Mr. Dickens moved a resolution condemning the expenses of the administration of the fund as being disproportionate to the amount of relief afforded. Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Robert Bell, and other gentlemen vindicated the society from the imputations cast upon it; and, on a vote being taken, Mr. Dickens was defeated by a large majority. An attempt was then made to get a committee of inquiry appointed, with a view to reduce the expenditure, but that also was unsuccessful.

MR. HENRY ASHWORTH read a paper before the Society of Arts on Wednesday night on cotton, its cultivation, manufactures, and uses. The able lecturer pointed out the advantage of India as a source of cotton supply.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF 1861.—A special meeting of the Council of the Society of Arts was held on Wednesday evening at the society's house, John-street, Adelphi, for the purpose of taking into consideration the project for holding an exhibition in 1861. The subject was discussed at great length, and the further discussion of it was postponed till Wednesday, the 27th inst.

THE KENSINGTON GORE ESTATE.—The total expenditure on this estate is shown in a return to the House of Commons issued on Wednesday morning. The sum total is £312,000, of which £293,000 was laid out by the Royal Commissioners, and the remainder by the Science and Art department. Of this £206,000 was voted by Parliament on different occasions. The principal items of expenditure appear to have been—for purchase of the estate £259,000 (this is not the whole sum that will have to be paid); laying out the grounds, £15,000; Museum, £15,000.

THE DULWICH COLLEGE GOVERNORS are stated to have before them, among other liberal measures for the improvement of the College, a recommendation from the managing committee that the gallery of pictures should be thrown open to the public four days in each week, free of charge, and on the two remaining days for 6d. tickets of admission to be no longer necessary. This recommendation requires only the sanction of the General Board for its adoption.

ALTERATION OF THE MIDDLESEX SESSIONS HOUSE.—The magistrates of the county have at length adopted measures for accomplishing an object which has for many years been in contemplation, viz., improvements in the Sessions House, not only for the better accommodation of the public, but in the arrangement of the offices wherein the county business, which is far more considerable than might be supposed, is carried on, particularly those of the Clerk of the Peace and the County Treasurer. The "sanctum" of the latter may be compared to a vault, of which the Clerk of the Peace office forms an upper story. Arrangements have been made with the City authorities, in whom the site of the new street at the rear of the Sessions House is vested, and also with the local vestry, for an extension of the boundary of the county property, with the view of enlarging the building; and plans are in course of preparation which, when carried out, will provide efficient offices for the transaction of the ordinary business of the county, and good and convenient courts, with proper accommodation for the public, jurors, and counsel.

REMOVAL OF TEMPLE-BAR.—At a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works the following resolution was carried *nem. con.*:—"That Temple-bar presents an obstruction to the traffic of the Strand and Fleet-street, and that its removal for widening the street is desirable; that a communication be addressed to the Corporation of London, and also to the City Commission of Sewers, inclosing the opinion of the board, and requesting that they will take the subject into their early consideration."

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—On Tuesday Mr. Harding, the official manager of the Court of Chancery, with Mr. Linklater, representing the estate in bankruptcy, and Messrs. Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, solicitors for various shareholders, attended before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, in chambers, for the purpose of further proceeding with proposals of compromise under the winding up. Mr. Harding submitted £2 new cases, which were approved by the Vice-Chancellor, making a total of 158 cases of compromise now approved of under the administration by the official manager of this estate after investigating the circumstances of the parties. The aggregate amount of compromises thus dealt with up to the present time is about £100,000, and it is understood that there is a large number still under consideration. It was decided, on the application of Mr. Linklater, that the dividend about to be declared by the official manager might be declared only on debts that have been proved both in bankruptcy and chancery, so that the assignees might have an opportunity of investigating all other claims. The last day for receiving proofs in bankruptcy is the 19th inst.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 869 boys and 775 girls, in all 1644 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1676.—The returns of deaths for last week show a considerable increase of mortality, an effect which the remarkable coldness of the atmosphere could hardly fail to produce. The deaths in London, which were about 1280 weekly in the latter half of February, rose last week to 1353—of which 694 were deaths of men and boys, 659 those of women and girls. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1175; but, as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, it is necessary to compare them with the average, when the latter has been raised in proportion to the increase, a correction which will make it 1293. Hence it appears that the deaths now returned are 60 in excess of the number which would have occurred under the average rate of mortality.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Ministers have been re-elected by their several constituencies, and it now remains to be seen whether the Cabinet of Lord Derby is to have a fair trial, or whether Parliament will hasten to atone for its prostration of Lord Palmerston by at once proceeding to destroy the Government of his successor. The only office not yet vacated, but one which the despatches now on the Mediterranean Sea will doubtless cause to be vacated in about a month, is that of the Governor-General of India. It is not probable that Lord Canning will care to become the colleague of those who took such special trouble, when the Indian army was thanked, to except him from the vote; and it is rumoured that Lord Stanley (who has been a flying visitor to India) will be despatched in his room. It is not to be supposed that Lord Derby would so far forget himself as to give the situation to a commoner called Lawrence, merely because the man happens to be the fittest man in all the world for such a situation.

A sort of diplomatic Note of the Week has been sent over by the Emperor of the French, in the form of a cleverly and temperately written pamphlet, designed to show that France has deserved nothing but respect and kindness from us, and that no misunderstanding ought to arise out of recent events. The author of the pamphlet is M. de la Guerronnière, but his august master is understood to have edited it. Meantime Lord Malmesbury is understood to have signified to the Court of France that the Palmerston Conspiracy Bill will be abandoned; and a conciliatory despatch from Count Walewski will probably be soon produced to Parliament. So far circumstances seem to indicate the recommencement of the discussion under serener auspices.

As we ventured, when Canton was taken, to predict would be the case, our gallant allies are pleased to claim the entire merit of the achievement; and some of their writers allude to the backwardness of the English, and their simply following in the footsteps of the French who had done the real work. Official statements, placed on record, will effectually prevent our posterity and their historians from falling into any mistakes on this subject; and in the meantime—if we can do so without giving offence—we may smile at such determined self-assertion. The man who did everything—improved "Childe Harold," stopped a hole in Davy's lamp, taught Edmund Kean his points, and hinted Scott's best romances—was but a type of the French mind:—

When George, alarmed for England's creed,
Turned out the last Whig Ministry,
And men asked, "Who advised the deed?"
Ned modestly confessed 'twas He.
For though, by some unlucky miss,
He had not downright seen the King,
He sent such hints, through Viscount This
To Marquis That, as clenched the thing.

An émeute at Châlons-sur-Saône would be of little importance in ordinary times, but can hardly be passed over, just now, as a mere ebullition by a handful of disaffected men. Some forty Republicans endeavoured to seize the railway station, but were promptly put down, and fifteen of them are prisoners. It is difficult to imagine that they acted entirely without system or correspondence with others; and the declaration that a republic had been proclaimed in Paris may have been the mere inspiration of the moment, but may, as probably, have been intended to be promulgated at other places simultaneously. We do not at present see how the most ingenious of the French writers can charge England with complicity in this affair; but, perhaps, César impregnated Châlons (his Cabillonum) with British principles after his return from this country, and they are now germinating in treason.

Travelling in France this year is out of the question, and no reasonable Englishman will think of such a thing. It would certainly be an excellent thing if English folks would avail themselves of the opportunity, almost forced upon them, of becoming acquainted with their own country. But the system of inn charges will materially interfere with this; and the entire machinery of swindle, the extortionate charges for things called extras, but which are the necessities of decent life, must undergo a reform if English people are to be attracted to English travelling. On a journey of business, or a trip of a couple of days, Paterfamilias pays his bill with a growl at the robbery, and makes a memorandum to try some other hotel if ever he again comes that way; but the idea of a month of such bills as are presented to him on a salver after breakfast will effectually deter him from a round of provincial visits, which would be profitable enough to the hotelkeeper, if he would charge fairly. But this will not be done. The British innkeeper has vowed a deep vow to revenge upon the British traveller the invention of railroads, which have spoiled the gains of the "old houses," and the wanderer must expect to be punished, not for his own sins, but for those of Stephenson, Brunel, and Co. It is, however, early in the year, and, if any hotelkeepers in pleasant districts can bring their minds to forgiveness and their tariffs to moderation, let them make the fact known, and they will catch good fish.

The Literary Fund has held its annual meeting, and has solemnly affirmed, by a large majority, the economical doctrine that, if you have £100 to give away in charity, it is not extravagant to make the process cost £50.

One of the new Ministers has appealed to the nation against *Mr. Punch*, who had ventured to represent his views of the chances of the Derby Cabinet, in the form of a statement of bets on race-horses. The Lord of the Treasury was good enough to suggest to the periodical in question his own notion of the form the satire should have taken, but, like most amateur satirists, he is a little infelicitous in his illustrations. But the courtesy with which the "type of the Englishman" is treated contrasts with the behaviour of the Prussians to Dr. Dohm, editor of the *Berlin Punch*, who has been fined ten dollars by a police tribunal for merely remarking that a certain official order had been couched in exceptional grammar; that, in fact, parents had been ordered to deliver in their children to a registrar, instead of a return of the number of their children, as intended. It is difficult to find fault with any amount of animosity which men of the pen manifest against established authorities, when, for a harmless joke of this kind, a gentleman can be dragged before a police court and fined. What would old Cobbett, who used to mangle the King's speeches, have said to such a censorious spirit?

A nonsensical paragraph has been going about alleging that it was the intention of Madame Ristori, the Italian actress, to seek an interview with the Emperor of the French, and, in the most pathetic tones which art could supply, to petition that the life of Orsini might be spared. We do not suppose that it ever entered the head of the lady to perpetrate, or the other to permit, such folly; and the story is probably a *canard* based upon the fact that Madame Ristori was allowed to act a little farce of the kind in Spain, and, in obtaining a pardon for a soldier whom it had been intended to pardon, to secure one of those little bits of notoriety so dear to people who live by being "talked about."



THE ROYAL WEDDING.—THE BRIDAL PROCESSION IN ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

PRESENTS TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.

THE Estates of the Province of Saxony have presented the Prince and Princess with an épergne of silver, three feet high, and weighing 100 lb., of which we give an Engraving. The base of the entire construction, which is hexagonal, rests on a plateau, supported on twelve cannons; six fluted columns rise from the angles of the hexagon, and between each two is the statuette, one foot high, in silver, of one of the Prussian military heroes—Blucher, Bulow, Scharnhorst, Dessauer, Ziethen, and Seiditz; the said six statuettes being all removable from their niches and transferable to as many separate pedestals. The next higher member of the épergne consists of six medallions, with the effigies of the Electors Joachim I., Albrecht Achilles, Frederick II., the Great Elector, the Kings Frederick I. and Frederick William III., surrounded by military trophies. Above these is the foot on which the upper member of the épergne (a vase or tazza) rests. Round the foot twines a laurel, while round the vase itself twine the wreaths of rue peculiar to Saxony—interspersed among which are the arms of the Province of Saxony and the thirty-five circles it contains. From the centre of the tazza there rises the figure of a palm-tree, on the summit of which stands the Prussian eagle, bearing a crown, and with outstretched wings.

The three beautiful specimens of the jeweller's art were designed and manufactured by Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street, and will maintain his reputation for tasteful works of bijouterie.

First is a *Double Horseshoe Bracelet*, the horseshoes being composed, one of rubies between diamonds, and the other of emeralds between diamonds, on a gold-chain band of very fine workmanship. This elegant bracelet was presented to the Royal bride by the Viscountess Palmerston.

The second present reminds one of the ingenuities of the olden jewellers, in enshrinng time within gems almost as precious as itself—a pretty moral device. The gift takes the form of a *Heart of fine Oriental carbuncle*, which encases a very small and beautifully-finished horizontal watch in a double case, the movement of which is a beautiful specimen of the art. This tasteful gift, to be worn as a locket, has been presented to the Royal bride by the Marchioness of Ely.

The third gift is a very massive *Gold Bracelet*, tubular pattern, and formed as a garter, with a rich buckle, and composed of very fine rubies and diamonds, to which is suspended a round locket, composed of diamonds and rubies, cut to uniform size and shape, so as to present a very beautiful effect. This was the present of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to his Royal cousin.

In addition to the numerous presents made to the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia which have been already mentioned may be enumerated the following:—

From their Majesties the King and Queen of Prussia to the Princess a splendid diadem of brilliants, after a pattern designed by the Prince Consort, exhibiting, in old English style, alternate shells and rays. The groundwork of the diadem can be taken to pieces, so as to form a number of solitaires, which again can be put together, so as to form a necklace. The different parts are so arranged as to be capable of being worn as brooches, bracelets, &c. Her Majesty the Queen presented the Princess also on the day of her entry into Berlin with a costly brooch of diamonds, with large pendants of pearls, altogether about as large as a small nosegay, such as ladies wear in front of the bosom.

The Province of the Alt-Marck has presented a colossal silver flagon on a silver charger.

The town of Breslau has presented a costly carpet of Görlitz manufacture, twenty ells long and fifteen ells broad, for the drawing-room of the Princess. In the centre is a circular pattern of lively green and red, surrounded by a darker border, containing the inscription of its dedication, and in the spaces formed by the inclosure of the circular border, within a larger square, there stand four Prussian eagles. Then follow three different borders.

The town of Potsdam has presented a silver tazza two feet high, inlaid with gold and enamel, in the Renaissance style. Four female allegorical figures, seated on a pediment, hold the shaft which rises between them. The tazza itself is encircled by a wreath of ivy resting on a ground of brown enamel. The handle on each side is formed by two figures interlacing each others' arms. On one side are the arms of the august couple, on the other the dedication. The whole is surmounted by a lid of light perforated work in good keeping with the rest.

The town of Stettin has presented a handsome ornament for the table, of silver, elaborately worked.

The town of Brandenburg has presented a tankard on a charger, and surrounded by beakers, all of silver.

The town of Liegnitz has presented a splendid album.

The town of Königsberg had presented a landauet, built by Hooper, of Long-acre, and a team of four horses of Prussian breed, perfectly black, without any mark on them, well matched, and rising five. This combination of English carriage and Prussian horses is intended to typify the matrimonial alliance of the two Royal families.

The city of Berlin has presented a vase and two candelabra of silver, 7 feet high, at the hands of the municipality. The inhabitants of this city have further prepared a magnificent present for the young couple in the Gedenk-Halle. This Hall of Remembrance is of octagon form, and with a circular cupola admitting the light from above, and has been built at the first floor of the palace now in preparation for the young couple. It is to be decorated and fitted up with paintings and sculpture commemorative of those passages in past history in which England and Prussia have conjointly figured. The fresco on the wall opposite the door of entrance is to represent the meeting of Wellington and Blucher at Belle Alliance at the conclusion of the battle of Waterloo, at either side of which are frescoes representing, one the landing of Frederick William III. in England in the year 1816 and his reception by the Prince Regent; the other, Frederick William IV. standing godfather to the present Prince of Wales in 1842. These two last are to be flanked by two views of Windsor Castle and Babelsberg, the seat of the Prince of Prussia at Potsdam. On the eight piers are to be placed medallions of men most eminent in Prussia for art, science, literature, and manufactures—viz., Humboldt, Rauch, Schinkel, Beuth, Mendelssohn, Tieck, Borsig, and Cornelius; and above them allegorical delineations of the result of these men's activity and genius. As this well-conceived and original work is not yet completed, the deputation of the managing committee laid before their Royal Highnesses a coloured drawing of the Gedenk-Halle, prepared by the architect of the Palace, Professor Strack.

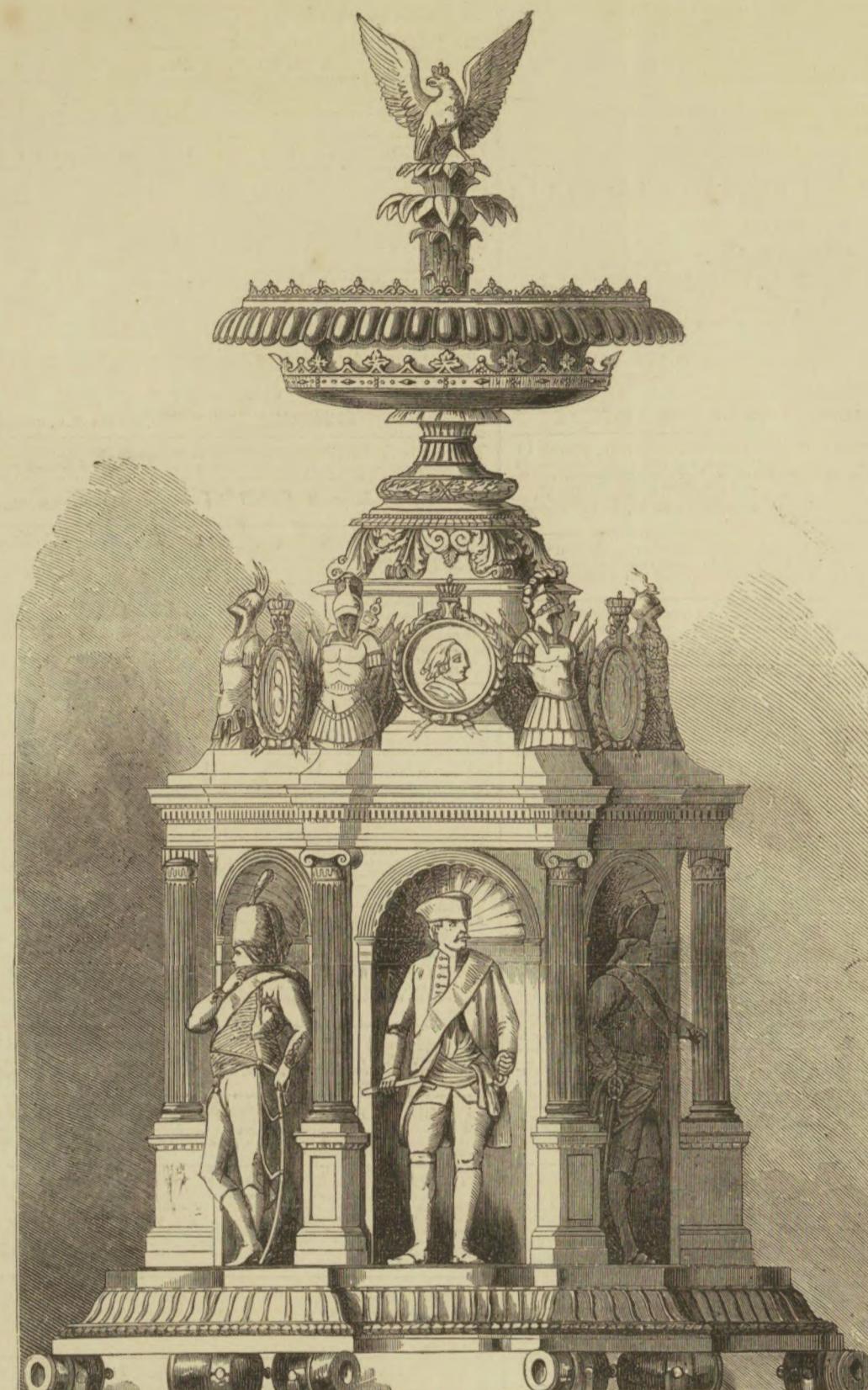
The town of Hirschberg has presented the Princess with an elegant mantilla of lace, of Hirschberg manufacture, inclosed in a rosewood box, on the lid of which are painted the English, Prussian, and Hirschberg arms.

The 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, which always gives a present to any one of its officers who marries while belonging to the regiment, has presented to the Prince a silver chamber-candlestick, described as a masterpiece of modelling and chasing. It represents a bivouac round a tree in the centre, which serves to hold the candle; at the foot of the tree are three privates of the regiment laying themselves down to rest after piling their arms. The extinguisher is modelled in the shape of the peculiar old-fashioned grenadier cap worn by this regiment on grand occasions, and similar to what our grenadiers wore in the time of the Duke of Marlborough.

The Estates of the Principality of Minden, in Westphalia, have presented the Prince and Princess with four articles characteristic of their local history and customs:—A white horse (the emblem of the ancient Saxons), a pumpernickel (a loaf of black bread, reckoned as a delicacy by many people at a distance from Westphalia), a ham (Westphalian hams being one of the products the province has reason to boast of), and a piece of fine linen (that being also one of the products for which Westphalia was celebrated before the introduction of power-looms).

The Halloren (a quaint old-fashioned set of persons, chiefly employed about the Government salt-works in the neighbourhood of Halle) have presented to the Princess, in conformity with an ancient custom, a wreath of cloves, richly gilt, and inclosed in a red velvet case, together with a congratulation on her marriage.

A tradesman of Berlin has presented the Princess with a sumptuous armchair of bronzed wood, covered with white moiré antique, and trimmed with gold lace, fringe, and tassels. On the back are embroidered, in



SILVER EPERGNE PRESENTED BY THE ESTATES OF THE PROVINCE OF SAXONY.

raised work of gold, the arms of her Royal Highness. Others have presented an épergne of three stages, plated in silver; a rich silk plush wrapper, to be used when travelling; another in red silk, a costly service of plate, an excellent opera-glass, a sword, a writing apparatus, a large gingerbread cake, a pair of red velvet slippers for the Princess, a table for holding flowers, and a copy of the *Madonna Connestabile*.

The *Times* correspondent (to whom we are indebted for the above account) says that he has not thought it right to omit any of the above because they were not all costly and expensive, for they serve to show how general and hearty the feeling of satisfaction is with which the marriage of Prince Frederick William of Prussia with the Princess Royal is hailed in that country.

On Thursday, February 25, the following presents were accepted by the Prince and Princess:—

The Bürgermeister of Dusseldorf brought up the addresses of

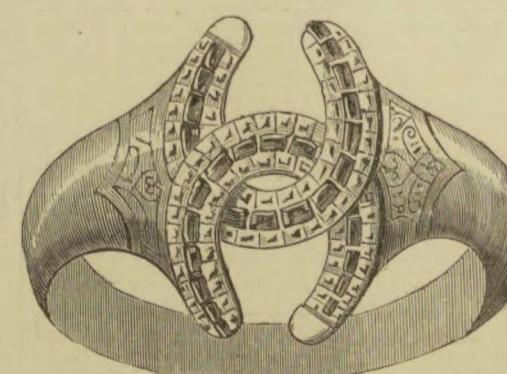
eighteen of the more considerable Rhenish towns, and also the drawings and other artistic illustrations in connection with them, which had been presented to their Royal Highnesses in Aix-la-Chapelle, but which the Prince had commissioned the Bürgermeister to bring on to Berlin.

A member of the House of Notables presented an elaborate work of industry, produced in a velvet manufactory that belongs to him.

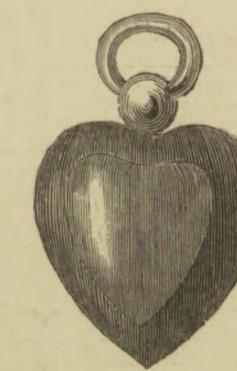
The Braziers' Company presented the Princess with an elegant and costly cage for a parrot, which they had the gratification of being informed should be placed in the Princess's private apartment.

A professor of the University presented some books, the continuation of works of the former part of which he had presented to the Prince in London for the Princess's use.

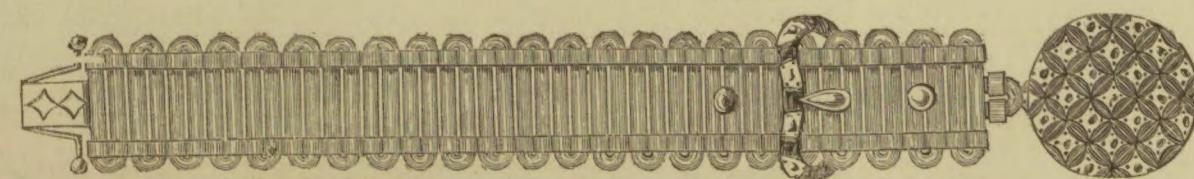
Count Havrden presented a carved crucifix, a relic of the days gone by, when art devoted its best inspirations to the service of religion.



DIAMOND, EMERALD, AND RUBY HORSESHOE BRACELET, PRESENTED BY VISCOUNTESS PALMERSTON.



HORIZONTAL WATCH, SET IN A LOCKET WITH CARBUNCLES, PRESENTED BY THE MARCHIONESS OF ELY.



GOLD BRACELET, WITH DIAMOND AND RUBY LOCKET AND BUCKLE, PRESENTED BY H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 14.—4th Sunday in Lent.
 MONDAY, 15.—New Moon, oh. 12m. p.m. Sun eclipsed, visible at London.
 TUESDAY, 16.—Imperial Prince of France born, 1856.
 WEDNESDAY, 17.—St. Patrick. Poet Massinger died, 1640.
 THURSDAY, 18.—Princess Louisa born, 1848.
 FRIDAY, 19.—French Army left Marseilles for the East, 1854.
 SATURDAY, 20.—Spring Quarter commences.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 20, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M	A	M	A	M	A	M
h	m	h	m	h	m	h
1	34	1	54	2	12	2
m	h	m	h	m	h	m
2	2	2	28	2	41	3
3	6	3	15	3	33	3
4	5	5	50	4	25	4
5	2	2	2	45	5	2
6	22	2	22	2	22	2

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Piccolomini, Sannier, and Spuria; Aldighieri, Vincelli, Castelli, and Gingolini.—The CONCLUDING PERFORMANCES will be given on TUESDAY, March 16; THURSDAY, March 18; FRIDAY, March 19; and SATURDAY, March 20.—On TUESDAY, March 16, LA TRAVIATA. Thursday, March 18, IL TRAVATORE. Friday, March 19, LA ZINGARA (The Bohemian Girl), for the last time, for the Benefit of Signor Gingolini. Saturday, March 20, LA VIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO. Marie, Piccolomini. Last Scene of I MARTIRI. Applications to be made at the Box-office at the Theatre.—Prices: Pit stalls, 12s. 6d.; boxes (to hold four persons), pit, one pair, £2 2s.; grand tier, £3 3s.; two pairs, £1 5s.; three pairs, 15s.; gallery boxes, 10s.; gallery stalls, 3s. 6d.; pit, 3s. 6d.; gallery, 3s.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SIGNOR GIUGLINI'S BENEFIT.—LA ZINGARA ("The Bohemian Girl"). The very numerous demands for the repetition of this favorite Opera have induced the Direction to repeat it in the same well week, and LA ZINGARA will be presented for the last time on FRIDAY, MARCH 19, being for the Benefit of Signor Giuglini.—Applications to be made at the Box-office at the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, March 15. and during the week, THE LOVE CHASE, in which Miss Amy Sedgwick will appear as Constance, and Mrs. Wilkins repeat her highly-successful representation of the Widow Green; after which a Ballet, in which Miss Louise Leclercq, Mr. C. Leclercq, and Mr. Arthur Leclercq will appear. To be followed by PRESENTED AT COURT: Geoffrey Wedderburn, Mr. Bucks o' the. Concluding with a SPANISH BALLET, by Fanny Wright, Charles Leclercq, and the Corps de Ballet.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday (last time but one this season), THE CORSICAN BROTHERS; Tuesday and Thursday, A MID-SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM; Wednesday and Saturday, LOUIS XI.; Friday, RAMBLE. And the Fomtaine every evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Great Attraction of the Celebrated American Comedians, Mr and Mrs. Barney Williams.—Great Hit of An HOUR IN SKVILLE.—Monday and During the Week, RORY O'MORE; AN HOUR IN SEVILLE; to conclude with the IRISH TUTOR; by Mr. B. Williams, &c.

SURREY THEATRE.—Re-engagement of Miss Goddard for Twelve Nights only. On Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, MACBETH: Mr. Creswick and Miss Goddard. On Tuesday and Friday, ROMEO AND JULIET: Romeo, Miss Goddard; Juliet, Miss Eburne. On Wednesday, THE ROAD TO RUIN, &c., for the Benefit of Mr. Widdicombe. After which (Wednesday excepted) THE TWO POLTS: Messrs. Bruce Norton and H. Widdicombe. And the ORPHAN of GLENCOE.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shore-ditch.—Mr. CHARLES DILLON, Four Nights this Week.—On Monday and Thursday, THE UNION JACK. Jo., Mr. John Douglas—his original part. On Tuesday and Friday, BELPHOBUS, Mr. Charles Dillon. On Wednesday, SIR GILES, Mr. C. Dillon. Saturday, Mr. C. Dillon, in Two Pieces. To conclude with a Drama

A STILEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE. This Evening the Entertainment will commence with the Romantic Equestrian Drama from Harrison Ainsworth's popular novel, entitled ROOKWOOD; or, Turpin's Ride to York; followed by a brilliant selection of SCENES in the ARENA; concluding with the last Act of RICHARD the THIRD.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.—The FIFTH and LAST CONCERT but one (of the series of Six) will be given on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 16, at Eight o'clock, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. Tickets, 1s. 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—HANDEL'S ISRAEL in EGYPT, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 17, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. Principal Vocalists—Miss Banks, Miss Fanny Rowland, Miss Palmer, Mr. George Perron, Mr. Fawley, and Mr. Thomas. Tickets, 1s., 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s. Commence at half-past Seven.

M R. CALDWELL'S TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL FULL-DRESS BENEFIT BALL, on TUESDAY, MARCH 30th, 1858; on which occasion no expense will be spared to render this the most recherche of the season. The tickets being limited, an early application is recommended. Tickets, 1s. each. Sir Private Lessons, at any hour, £1 1s. intended to be given for any adult who has not learned to dance, and who wishes to join on these festive occasions. Soiree's Dances every Evening, from Eight till Twelve. Admission, 6d. Long Quadrille night on Easter Monday. The third Benefit Ball Masque will take place on Thursday, April 29th. Tavern department opposite the Soho Theatre.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, NAPLES, POMPEII, and VESUVIUS, Every Night (except Saturday), at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons, at Three.—Places can be secured at the Box-office, EGYPTIAN HALL, daily, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED (late Miss P. HORTON) will repeat their Entertainment every evening (except Saturday) at Eight, Saturday Afternoon at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; stalls, 3s.; secured, without extra charge, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar, Baker-street. The Nuptial Group. H.R.H. the Princess Royal in her beautiful Bridal Dress of Honiton Lace, trimmed with orange flowers—the admiration of every one; also, H.R.H. Prince Frederick of Prussia. Admission, 1s.; extra room, 2d. Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—23rd CONCERT. Commencing at 8. On Saturday a Morning Performance, commencing at 3. "Hoop-dee-Doodem-dee" Nightly. Prices 1s., 2s., and 3s.

MR. CHARLES COTTON'S ROSE, SHAMROCK, and THISTLE, introducing Characteristic Costumes, with Songs, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight; Saturday, at Three. PRINCE OF WALES HALL, 209, Regent-street. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; secured at Mitchell's Library, Bond-street, and at the Hall.

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGES HOME and FOREIGN LYRICS. BIRMINGHAM. 15th to the 20th inst. Pianist F. Emile Berger. Harman and Co., 88, Albany-street, N.W.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT. THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at Islington, March 15; Daisies, 16; Islington, 17; Hackney, 18; Islington, 19.

THE HORSE FAIR, by Mdlle. ROSA BONHEUR (the Gravé Picture), and "Morning in the Highlands," her last production; "Ecco Homo," by Ary Scheffer; "The Chess-players," by Meissonier; and the Portrait of Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, by Ed. Dubufe, now also EXHIBITING by Messrs. LEGGATT, HAYWARD, and LEWIS, 121, FRENCH GALLERY, 19, Change-alley. Entrance by the side of No. 22, Cornhill, leading to Garraway's. Also, a choice Collection of about 200 Pictures by the most eminent Masters of the English and French Schools. Open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d.—N.B. After dusk the Gallery is lighted by the patent sunburn.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION of FINE ARTS, Portland Gallery, 316, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic). The above Society's Eleventh Annual Exhibition of Modern Pictures is now open from nine till dusk. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence.

H. R.H. the PRINCESS ROYAL.—EXHIBITION at the FRENCH GALLERY, 121, Pall-mall.—Messrs. COLNAGHI beg to announce that, by permission of Her Majesty, the Picture of her Royal Highness Victoria, Princess Royal, Princess Frederick William of Prussia, by Winterhalter, is now on VIEW for a few days. Admittance to the Gallery, 1s. each person.

H. I.M. the EMPRESS EUGENIE.—EXHIBITION at the FRENCH GALLERY, 121, Pall-mall.—Messrs. COLNAGHI beg to announce that, by permission of H. I.M. the Emperor Napoleon III., the Great Picture by Winterhalter of the Empress Eugenie surrounded by the Ladies of her Court is now on view. Admittance to the Gallery, 1s. each person.

THE BRIDEMAIDS at the MARRIAGE.—EXHIBITION at the FRENCH GALLERY, 121, Pall-mall.—Messrs. COLNAGHI beg to announce that, by permission of Her Majesty, the Photographic Coloured Picture, the property of her Majesty, of the Bridesmaids at the Marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, taken by Caldei and Montecchi, is now on view for a few days.—Admittance to the Gallery, 1s. each person.

NOTICE to OWNERS and MASTERS of VESSELS.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to direct the Commanders of H.M. Ships to report all Merchant Vessels who signal their Official Numbers at sea, and the Comptroller-General of the Coast Guard has given like directions to officers at the principal Coast Guard Stations, and to commanders of revenue cutters. Owners and Masters, therefore, who are desirous of availing themselves of the facilities thus afforded of reporting their vessels by the COMMERCIAL CODE of SIGNALS are hereby reminded that the Name and the Official Number of every British registered vessel, together with their Distinctive Signal of Four Flags is published in the MERCANTILE NAVY LIST; and the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, the Board of Shipping to endorse on every ship's Certificate of Registration, the Name of the Commandant of the Commandant's Code which form bears the following Sign, so that Masters not wishing to use the above Code, and not possessing the Signal Pendant, so as to ensure correct Reports. The COMMERCIAL MERCANTILE NAVY LIST have been supplied to the authorities at all ports on the seaboard of the British dominions abroad, as well as in the territories of the East India Company, and to Her Majesty's Consuls in foreign parts.

The Use of the Code is taught in the Nautical Schools and in the Training Ships for Boys.

ART-UNION of LONDON.—SUBSCRIPTION LIST

CLOSE 31st inst. Prizeholders select from the Public Exhibitions. Every Subscriber of One Guinea will have, besides the chance of a prize, an impression of a large and important Line Engraving, by J. T. Willmore, A.R.A., from the well-known original picture by the late

GEORGE GODWIN, J. Honorary

LEWIS FOCOCK, J. Secretaries.

44, West Strand.

PROFESSOR OWEN, F.R.S., D.C.L., Superintendent of the

Natural History Department of the British Museum, will deliver a Course of Twelve Lectures on FOSSIL BIRDS and REPTILES, at the MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn-street, on Thursdays and Fridays, at three p.m., commencing THURSDAY, 18th of March, 1858. Tickets may be obtained at the Musuem, Jermyn-street. Fee for the course, 5s.

RODERICK I. MURCHISON, Director.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The first month's payment on a single share is 12s. 6d., and the subsequent instalments are 8s. per month, with £1. extra every quarter. Every investor in this mode has had six per cent per annum posted in the pass-book for four years, and in one year it was seven per cent. All shareholders who paid into the society 15s. and upwards have received half-yearly dividends of six per cent, and in one year seven per cent. The society has proved most profitable to the middle and working classes, independently of the great advantages of withdrawing subscriptions at ten days' notice. No partnership liability. Prospects seem to any part of the world. Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEWALD, Secretary.

INCLEMENCY of the WEATHER.—During the last fortnight an unusual number of severely-afflicted and destitute persons have applied for assistance at the ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL; but the present state of the funds will not allow of any extension of the in-door accommodation, neither can they continue to supply the increasing demand for out-door relief unless the benevolent public will kindly respond to this APPEAL on behalf of the funds of the Institution.

Donations are received by the Treasurer John Masterman, Esq., Nicholas-lane; also by Messrs. Coutts and Co.; Drummond and Co.; Herries and Co.; Ransoms and Co.; Prentiss, Grote, and Co.; Smith, Payne, and Co.; Glynn and Co.; Jones Loyd and Co.; Barclay and Co.; Denison and Co.; Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Overend, Gurney, and Co.; Nisbet and Co.; Berners-street; Masterman and Co.; and at the Hospital.

Clothing for the destitute patients will be kindly received.

By order, J. B. OWEN, M.A., Chairman.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Charing-cross, founded in 1816, for Relieving the Poor afflicted with Diseases of the Eye. There are 30 beds for in-patients; the wards are large and airy; but the want of means precludes the admission of half that number. Subscriptions received by Messrs. Coutts and Co., Bankers, Strand; by Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross; and by the Secretary, at the Hospital.

GENTLEWOMEN during ILLNESS may, for a small weekly payment, receive the comforts of a Home, combined with the best Medical and Surgical Treatment, at the Establishment, No. 1, Upper Harley-street. This Establishment, which was opened in 1850, is patronised by Her Majesty. The Bishop of London is Visitor, and it is managed personally by

Mrs. Booth, The Viscountess Canning, Mrs. Henry Gibbs, and other Ladies.

All information respecting it may be obtained on written or personal application to the Lady Superintendent.

Subscriptions received at the Institution; and by the Treasurer, E. Marjoribanks, jun., Esq., 58, Strand.

W. C. SPRING RICE, Honorary Secretary.

PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT for the BLIND, Turnham-green, London, W.—Principals, Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM WOOD, assisted by eminent Professors. Young Ladies and Gentlemen afflicted with Blindness receive a suitable Education. Full particulars by post.

ST. JAMES'S HOME, WHETSTONE, FINCHLEY COMMON, N.—VISITOR—The Lord Bishop of London.

PRESIDENT—The Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly—for fallen women of a higher class in point of station, education, or comparative experience in vice. The house is filling fast, and funds are needed. Communications to be addressed to the Lady Superintendent at the Home; the Hon. Secs., Rev. J. R. Byrne, 26, Bury-street, St. James's, S.W.; Rev. R. Hutton, Colney Hatch, N.; by whom contributions will be received; as well as by the Rev. J. E. Kompe, St. James's Rectory, Piccadilly, W.; and Robert Hook, Esq., 16, St. James's-street, S.W.

FRAMES! FRAMES!! FRAMES!!!—The Coloured Set of Illustrated Pictures Framed in gold Leaf, complete, 6s. The Trade and Country supplied. G. REES, 129, Drury-lane.

EDUCATION GRATIS.—A Gentleman who has a nomination to a first-class SCHOOL would be happy to place it at the disposal of a Gentleman for his son for a period.—Address ALPHA, Deacon's Coffee Rooms, Leadenhall-street, London.

OCEAN and CONTINENTAL PARCELS DELIVERY COMPANY, 4, Agar-street, Strand, London. Despatches to Australia, North and South America, East and West Indies, Malta, Corfu, &c. Daily express to France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, &c.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, BALL SUPPERS, neatly or elegantly furnished by contract, on moderate terms, to any part of Town or Country, including the use of Plate, China, Glass, and everything required.—G. WITHERS, Confectioner, Baker-street, Portman-square.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Persons anxious to obtain a true and accurate account of their armorial bearings are requested to send name and county to the Royal Heraldic Office, the only place for authentic information. No fee for research. Sketch and description, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s. Pedigrees, Family History, with the original grant of Arms, traced for 10s.; The Manual of Heraldry, 100 engravings, 3s. A'lo, Crest on Seal or Ring, 7s., on Steel Die, 6s. Book Plate with Arms, 10s., or stamp.—T. CULLETON, Genealogist and Heraldic Engraver, 1 and 2, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane. The studio and library open daily.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—No charge for search.—Sketch and description, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s. Crests on seals or rings, 8s.; on die, 7s. Solid gold, 18 carat. Hall-marked, gold or bloodstone ring, engraved with crest, two guineas. T. MORING (who has received the Gold Medal for engraving), 44, High Holborn, W.C. Price post-free.

FOR FAMILY ARMS, send to the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE, the only established authority in England, which for many years has emblazoned and quartered Arms, with that authenticity known throughout Europe. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamp.—H. SALT, Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—GENTLEMEN having SKETCHES employ persons who do not know by the Laws of Heraldry For the protection of the Public the He Adlio Office no executes Engraving, &c. Book-plate Arms, 2s. Crest on Seals or Rings, 8s. 6d. STU DIO LIBRARY, and Index of the Herald's Visitation, Open Daily. The LINCOLN'S-INN MANUAL OF HERALDRY, A Description of the Science, 400 Engravings, 3s., or stamp.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

OPERA GLASSES, in every variety of size and price. Some superb specimens of Vienna manufacture, suitable for Wedding or Birthday Presents, at CALLAGHAN'S, Optician, 234, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent to Voigtlander, Vienna.

THE FROST.—SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS on an improved construction, showing the extremes of Cold or Heat, at CALLAGHAN'S, Optician, 234, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent for the small and powerful Opera and Field Glasses, invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

MUTINY IN INDIA.—Military Field Glasses of matchless quality, combining the very latest improvements, at CALLAGHAN'S, 234, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent for the small and powerful Opera and Field Glasses invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. One of the greatest transatlantic powers. The valuable advantages derived from this invention is that vision, becoming impaired, is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most intimate parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them, in a letter, and stating the distance from the eyes they can read small print with it, and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and invisible Voice Conductor. It fits so

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Much excitement has been caused in France by the *émeute* taking place last Saturday night at Châlons-sur-Saône. Of course, this demonstration, regarded simply and singly, would appear absurd; but coupled with other indications—the immense number of arrests and transports that have been taking place of late—the extreme uneasiness existing in the mind of the French authorities, from the highest to the lowest—it becomes alarmingly significant.

It is reported that Pierri, in order to obtain his pardon, has offered to make complete revelations with regard to the origin, extent, and aim of the plot of the 14th January. The sister of Orsini has been permitted to visit and attend upon him; and it is said that the Empress uses the most strenuous efforts to obtain his pardon.

The illness of Marshal Prince Jerome has assumed so serious a character—having turned to a pleurisy—as to excite considerable uneasiness, especially when the age of the Prince is taken into consideration.

The Countess Montijo is expected in Paris.

Despite the supposed rigours of Lent, Paris continues to dance to its heart's content. The brilliancy of many of the balls is added to by the appearance of several brides, displaying magnificent dresses, and more particularly jewels.

The Princess Mathilde is organising a series of "intimate" soirées, where the guests come and go at their pleasure, play, sing, draw, and converse, without the observance of any ceremony or etiquette. The reception-rooms, and more especially the private sitting-room of the Princess, are arranged with the utmost taste, splendour, and comfort.

M. Gudin, the well-known marine-painter, is preparing for the 5th of April a fête, at his hôtel at Beaujon, in favour of the charity of Notre Dame des Arts. The Electric Light Company propose to illuminate the grounds *a giorno*. There is to be a concert by some of the most celebrated musicians of the day, and a comedy written for the occasion by Alexandre Dumas, and played by amateurs. It is said that Mme. Gudin has sent to the Baron L. M. Mirès, and several other wealthy personages who have subscribed largely to the charity, invitations bearing the inscription, "In exchange for a billet de mille francs, received for the work."

The Emperor has presented to the new Musée des Souverains, erected at the Louvre, a little coffer of leather, ornamented with iron, curiously worked by the hand of Henri II. of France.

The "Magicienne" has been yet further delayed at the Opera, in consequence of the desire of M. Halový to render some parts of it yet more perfect. The Administration of the Lighthouses has placed at the disposition of the manager an apparatus which is to produce an effect of sunshine such as has never yet been equalled.

On Sunday afternoon three Court carriages were sent from the Tuilleries to the Hôtel du Louvre, to fetch the Ambassadors from the two Kings of Siam, who were received in state by the Emperor.

Prince Maharejah Dhuleep Singh, ex-King of Lahore, has arrived at the Hôtel du Louvre.

The despatch from Lord Malmesbury was communicated by Lord Cowley to Count Walewski on Tuesday.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a fresh list, filling several columns, of places from which addresses of congratulation have been sent to the Emperor. At the head of the list stands that from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and principal inhabitants of the city of Dublin.

It is said that the Imperial Government have resolved to reply to the Earl of Malmesbury's note, which they consider, on the whole, as conciliatory, likewise in a conciliatory way, and that a draft of this reply has already been forwarded to London.

The Imperial Court of Paris, presided over by M. Delangle, gave judgment on Monday in the long-pending case of the Marquise de Guerry against the Community of the Ladies of Picpus, which claimed to be entitled to retain the whole of the Marquise's property, as a member of the sisterhood. The Court, overruling the judgment of the Tribunal of the First Instance, has ordered the community to refund the sum of 475,000 fr.

A bill for amending the law of patents has been presented to the Corps Legislatif, the principal object of which is to relieve individual artisans who work in their own lodgings and keep no shops, from taxes on their inventions. It is said that no less than 140,000 workmen will experience the benefit of the proposed new law.

The *Sidcle* newspaper (generally moderate in its tone) informs its readers that its sale in the streets of the capital has been prohibited by the authorities.

The annual ball in aid of the French Association of Dramatic Artists, which took place on Saturday night at the Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique, was most numerously attended.

Le Nord of Saturday last publishes the following telegram:—"Marseilles, Friday.—Several hundreds of persons arrested, in all parts of France, in pursuance of the late measures of safety, have reached Marseilles. They will be placed in the Château d'If waiting their removal to Lambessa (the penal colony in Algeria)."

The *Moniteur* gives the following account of an attempted insurrection at Châlons:—"At Châlons-sur-Saône, on Saturday evening, about nine o'clock, a mob of some forty men assembled suddenly, and made a rush against a small guard of infantry, whom they surprised. They then proceeded to the railway terminus, uttering cries of 'Long live the Republic!' 'The Republic is proclaimed at Paris!' 'The Republic is everywhere!' 'Men of Châlons, to arms!' The station-master, an old soldier, collected the railway officials, and repulsed these insurgents. From the railway the mob went to the bridge over the Saône and occupied the bridge-head, for the purpose of preventing the alarm being given to the soldiers in the barracks. The officers of the garrison, who had hastened to the Sub-Prefect's dwelling to learn the meaning of the rumour which had already spread, forced a passage at the sabre's point. Shortly afterwards the troops arrived, the mere sight of whom dispersed the group. Before midnight fifteen of the principal offenders were in the hands of justice."

Accounts from the south of France state that the rivers have been very much swollen by the heavy rains and the rapid melting of the snow. In some instances the waters have risen so high as to cause serious inundations. On the night of the 2nd-3rd of March the Hérault flooded the village of Canet, and damaged the suspension-bridge. The Tarn had risen so rapidly that at about noon on the 4th all the mills of Montauban were obliged to stop, and in the neighbourhood of Montpellier and some other districts considerable damage had been done.

The following official notice concerning the new French passport regulations appeared in Tuesday's *Moniteur*:—"Travellers coming from abroad into France must, for each journey, cause their passports to be issued by a diplomatic agent or French Consul. In order that no fresh expense may be incurred by such travellers through this obligation, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has just decided that the fee charge for the *visa* shall only be required on the first journey, and that all the *visas* required in the course of the year, for which period the passport is valid, shall be delivered gratis. It should be remarked on this occasion that the regulations now in force allow the diplomatic and consular offices to deliver gratis travelling licences to poor persons, and to grant them at a reduced scale to those individuals to whom the payment of the full charge would be too onerous."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Tuesday, gives copious extracts from a pamphlet about to be published, entitled "The Emperor Napoleon III. and England," and which he thus describes:—"It is a sort of State paper, or manifesto, addressed alike to the people of France and England. It is the composition of a publicist, whose 'fine Roman hand' may be easily detected; the thoughts are derived from a higher source."

It traces the relations of England and France from the accession of Louis Napoleon as President up to the present time, and speaks cordially of the alliance in the Crimea. It gives extracts with details from revolutionary pamphlets and speeches published and spoken in

London, and recounts discoveries made in Paris by the police of criminals from London. It disclaims any attack on the right of asylum, and then relates the attempt of the 14th of January, going on to say:—

After the 14th January there was but one single cry throughout France for two things: first, the removal from our frontiers of the assassins condemned by the courts of justice; secondly, the interdiction of the public apology of assassination in journals or meetings. That wish was conveyed in the speeches of the great bodies of the State, in the addresses sent up by the magistracy, the Municipal Councils, and the National Guard. The addresses of the army were naturally more animated (*plus vives*); they expressed with an energy peculiarly military the feeling of France. A few of them only were of a nature to wound the susceptibility of England. Count Walewski has given on that point an explanation, the perfect good faith of which ought to have effaced and repaired all. In London it was made a pretext to awaken national susceptibility, and to misrepresent the conduct and intentions of the French Government. People were made to believe that France demanded of England and of the neighbouring countries to renounce the right of asylum, a sacred right, which she respects and practises, since she affords a refuge to more than 10,000 Italiana, Spaniards, Germans, Poles, and even a subsidy to a great number of them.

After referring to the trial of Peltier, to show that England was formerly willing to do justice to Napoleon I. in the matter of refugees, the writer says:—

We have explained our conduct with respect to England, we have shown what the Emperor Napoleon III. has been for her. We may boldly say that England has never found an ally more loyal, more persevering, and more independent of petty passions and rancour. That justice was rendered to him lately within the walls of the English Parliament, as it will be rendered to him by history; and we accept that homage for France and for her Sovereign as an honour. Wherefore we have every confidence that the English people will not allow themselves to be led away, as difficult to explain as it is impossible to execute, and that their good sense, their patriotism, rising above false interpretations, the alliance of the two countries will stand the trial of these last incidents.

SPAIN.

The Ministerial papers are unanimous in declaring that a dissolution of the Cortes is not to be feared as long as the present Ministers are at the head of affairs. Since the collection of the taxes has been authorised, the reports of a Ministerial crisis have diminished. The Chamber of Deputies have approved an increased grant for the construction of the railway from San Juan to the frontiers of Portugal. It is believed that the Pope, as a mark of regard to the Queen of the Spanish nation, is about to confer the dignity of Cardinal on three Archbishops. The Marquis de Pidal has, after numerous delays, left for Rome, to which city he has been appointed Ambassador.

ITALY.

The trial of the prisoners who were on board the *Cagliari* is again proceeding at Salerno. The medical men having declared Watt to be incapable of standing his trial, the case against him is suspended. On the resumption of the trial on Friday week the names of twelve other prisoners were given in as unable to attend the court from illness. Watt is to remain in the British hospital, under the responsibility of the acting Consul. The Neapolitan Minister has replied to Count Cavour's demand for the release of the Sardinian prisoners that it cannot be entertained, as the case is now before the judicial tribunals.

The editor of the *Morimento* of Genoa has just been condemned by the Court of Appeal of that city to three months' imprisonment and 300fr. fine for having republished part of Mazzini's last article, entitled "La Situazione." The *Italia del Popolo*, the Mazzinian organ, was seized for the eleventh time on the 2nd instant.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Senate on Thursday week was occupied with the examination of the bill for modifying the penal code in that part which relates to crimes committed or prepared in Belgium against foreign Governments. The discussion was an animated one, but no amendment was presented. M. d'Anelhan expressed a wish to see the bill apply to crimes committed by Belgians in foreign countries; while M. de Selys-Longchamps spoke against any ex-officio prosecution as calculated to be turned into a party weapon. Eventually the bill was adopted by thirty-four votes to four.

On Monday, at the Brabant Court of Assizes, M. Louis Labarre, editor of the Belgian journal the *Drapeau*, was sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment and 1200 fr. fine for "offences against the person of his Majesty the Emperor of the French."

SWITZERLAND.

The *Bund* publishes every day a fresh article on the subject of tricks played with passports. According to a despatch from Berne, the French Government is said to have consented to confine itself provisionally for the *visa* of passports to the old system.

The Federal Commissioners of Geneva propose an inquiry into the conduct of the refugees. Two French refugees brought to Berne are to be expelled. The Commissary Dubs has arrived at Berne in order to consult the Federal Council on his report.

A telegram from Berne, of the 9th inst., states that the Federal Commissioners recommend the dissolution of the Italian Mutual Benefit Association, and that its foreign members should either be sent away to their respective countries or be appointed to a fixed residence. It likewise suggests that all the French refugees should be placed at the disposal of the Federal Council to receive a fixed residence.

The new Constitution drawn up for the Canton of Bâle has been approved of by the popular assembly. Out of 3302 citizens who had the right of voting only 1786 took part in this decision.

PRUSSIA.

The annual banquet given by the Prussian Chamber of Representatives to their President, and the two Vice-Presidents, has just taken place. The Ministers, Baron de Manteuffel, M. de Heydt, and M. de Raumer, were present. In reply to the toast of "The King," proposed by the President, Count Eulenburg, Baron de Manteuffel observed that circumstances seemed grave, and that the political horizon was overcast; alluding to the attempt of the 14th January, and to the change of Ministry in England. He afterwards made an appeal to the loyalty and devotedness of the Prussian nation.

The committee of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies which had been charged to examine the proposition of M. de Gerlach, chief of the party of the Right, for extending the duration of the Legislature from three to six years, has recommended its rejection.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna journals state that Sir Hamilton Seymour has received an official intimation that the English Cabinet has no intention of replacing him at the Austrian Court.

Representations have been made by the French Minister at the Court of Vienna requiring that the Austrian press shall not be allowed to comment freely on the French Government. M. de Bourqueney also desires that every traveller from the Italian provinces shall obtain his passport at Milan or Venice, instead of from the authorities of the place where he resides. Generally, too, as the organ of the French Government, he demands that the movements of the Italians should be more narrowly watched. Such requirements show how far the present French authorities are disposed to carry their system. Count Buol, it is said, has rejected them.

The *Gazette de Vienne* officially announces that the Empress of Austria is *enceinte*.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The delegates of the States of Germany, whose contingents form the 10th corps of the Federal army, assembled at Hanover last week, to make the necessary arrangements for the grand manœuvres which are to take place on the 12th of September at Nordstemmen. The contingent of the Duchy of Holstein forms part of that corps, but the King of Denmark did not cause himself to be represented, so that the contingent will not take part in the manœuvres.

The Danish Government recently presented to the Supreme Council a bill authorising the sale of a certain number of domains belonging to the State, and amongst them several in the Duchy of Holstein. The bill has since passed a first reading.

SWEDEN.

When the Prince Royal of Sweden was nominated Regent, in consequence of the illness of the King, member of the Order of Nobles proposed that an additional allowance of 100,000 rixdales (nearly 200,000 fr.) should be made to his Royal Highness, but the motion was rejected by a large majority. Last week a similar proposition was again brought forward, but it was rejected by 85 votes to 36.

RUSSIA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg of the 8th inst. states that the Emperor has instituted a central committee for the question of the

emancipation of the peasants. This committee, which will be presided over by the Emperor himself, is composed of thirteen councillors of the empire, among whom are the Grand Duke Constantine, Prince Orloff, and Count Bludoff.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has informed the representatives of foreign Powers that they will not in future be received by him except on the introduction of his Minister of Foreign Affairs, according to the usages of other European Courts; and that, moreover, notice must be given some days previous to the Porte, in order that his Highness's pleasure may be taken on the interview.

There has been a fight between the Turks and Montenegrins near the Turkish fortress of Lessandria, on the Scutari Lake. The Montenegrins captured a Turkish vessel, with its guns, and twenty-five prisoners, who were immediately beheaded. Their own loss was seven killed and fourteen wounded.

M. de Budberg, Russian Minister at the Court of Austria, has declared to the Cabinet of Vienna that his Government highly disapproves of the conduct of Prince Danilo in not preventing the Montenegrins from taking part in the insurrection in the Herzegovina. The Prince of Montenegro has been recommended by the Russian Government not to give support to the insurgents in the Turkish provinces.

The Christians of Bosnia have addressed a long petition to the Sultan, and which their delegates have presented to Prince Callimaki, at Vienna, commencing thus:—"Imperial Majesty, Most Great and Gracious Lord.—In the name of the Rayahs of Bosnia, we the undersigned, the faithful subjects and servants of your Majesty, entreat you to hear our prayers and wishes, in order that a term may be put by your Highness's will to the innumerable abuses and persecutions to which the Christian population of Bosnia is daily exposed."

UNITED STATES.

Politically there is little or no news of importance. Congress having adjourned over from the 19th to the 23rd ult., in order to do honour to the anniversary of Washington's birthday. The bill to increase the army had been further debated, but without definite action.

In the Senate the Committee on Territories had handed in three reports relative to the admission of Kansas. The majority report was accompanied by a bill providing for the immediate admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. One of the minority reports was drawn up by Senator Douglas, and sets forth his objection to the Lecompton Constitution; and the other was drawn up and presented by the Republican members of the committee, and fully covers the ground of opposition taken by that party.

A terrible catastrophe happened at St. Louis on the 20th ult. The Pacific Hotel in that city took fire about three o'clock in the morning, and the flames spread with such rapidity as to cut off all the ordinary passages of egress before the inmates of the house became fully awake to the peril of their situation. Many, in their frenzy, threw themselves from the windows, and fell lifeless upon the pavement beneath, while others perished in the flames. About thirty lives were lost, and it is supposed that more were buried in the ruins.

A very destructive conflagration has also occurred among the steamers lying opposite the city of New Orleans. Five of them were lost, entailing a loss of about 70,000 dols.

Judge Kane, of Pennsylvania, an eminent jurist, and father of the distinguished Arctic navigator, is dead.

The Collins steam-ship *Adriatic* is reported to have been sold to the Russian Government for £200,000.

A furious gale had prevailed along the Atlantic coast, and its effects were disastrous, but no English vessels appear to have suffered.

The *New York Herald* of the 23rd says:—"The duelling epidemic in Washington is likely to result disastrously to some of the party attacked. There are four so-called affairs of honour now in progress—namely, between Messrs. Clay (son of the late Henry Clay), of Kentucky, and Cullom, of Tennessee, son of the late clerk of the House of Representatives; Lieutenant Rhind and Commander Boutwell, of the Navy; Lieutenant Bell and Lieutenant Williams, of the Army; and General Harney and Colonel Sumner." A Washington despatch says that the Clay and Cullom difficulty arose from the latter proposing as a toast, "The illustrious sire of a degenerate son," when a regular fist fight ensued, and a challenge was interchanged. Lieutenant Rhind posted Commander Boutwell as a liar and coward—hence their projected duel.

A Methodist church in Cincinnati has been destroyed by an explosion of gas. Many persons were injured, but none killed.

Advices from Utah state that the United States' District Court of that territory had indicted Brigham Young, Kimball, and others of the "saints," for high treason.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.—The news from these islands is not of much importance. The weather had been generally dry and fine, but partial rain had fallen. The crops are spoken of as looking well. Yellow fever occasionally breaks out at St. Thomas, and smallpox and yellow fever linger at Hayannah; but the islands, generally speaking, are healthy. A shock of earthquake was felt in the city of Kingston and at several other parts of Jamaica on the evening of the 28th January. It was not severe, but the undulations lasted several seconds.

AUSTRALIA.—The latest news from New South Wales is of the 13th of January, and informs us of another Ministerial crisis, followed by a general dissolution of the Legislature. The grounds for this step are stated to be the passing of the Land Bill, which the latest Sydney papers had positively announced as having been abandoned. Large quantities of wool had been sent down from the interior, but the prices had a downward tendency. The Pension List exhibits a total of nearly £10,000, of which £5900 a year are absorbed by the five officials displaced by a responsible Ministry. The Sydney Exchange was formally opened on the 20th December last by the Governor-General.—Advices from Victoria come down to January 16th, and we learn from them that the Education Bill, one of the clauses of which makes the instruction of children compulsory, had been read a second time in the Upper House by a majority of three to one, the numbers being thirty-three to eleven; and £10,000 had been voted for the support of agricultural societies and the formation of an agricultural museum. The imposition of a poll-tax of ten shillings per month on the Chinese was beginning to have the desired effect, as the Celestials were quitting the colony at the rate of 400 per month. Trade was still very dull, owing to the excess of imports; wool was also heavy, but the harvest promised to be a most abundant one.—South Australia has formally established a civil service, and, in so doing, has set the example to the other colonies. The Government clerkships are divided into five classes, with incomes at starting respectively of £120, £160, £200, £240, and £280, the salary in each class to increase £5 a year for seven years. The Governor, Sir R. Macdonell, was, by the latest accounts, absent from Adelaide on a tour of inspection.—The only news of moment from Western Australia refers to a projected expedition under Mr. Gregory, to explore the north-eastern portions of the colony, starting from the celebrated Geraldine lead-mine.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—THE ATTACK ON CANTON.



BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON, DEC. 28, 1857.

Three Engravings relating to the Taking of Canton from Sketches by one of the Authors of the "Illustrated London News."—The Bombardment on the 28th December; the Marines Leaving the Gun-boat; and the Landing of Forces at Cooper's Creek—were described in the letter from our Correspondent in China. Here we give a more accurate description of these events from the *Times* correspondent:—

Monday, Dec. 28.—Yah knows what must happen at daybreak. It has

been told throughout the fleet, it has been intentionally allowed to be known to the bum-boats, and all who have communication with the opposite shore, that the bombardment will commence at daybreak. The men on the eastern side have also told them that the attack will be on that side, and we know they have taken the hint, for two new gun-boats have been sent up to the Tidings. Had they been, it is not too late. A cheer tells me that, not in the dawn, but in the less thick darkness, up goes the white ensign to the main of the *Adonis* and at the

side of the river, and used to carry messages to and fro, and always having a white flag flying. The boat and the flag are still there, but she does not move. The gun-boats are all in their places, and the men have their eyes to tell me so, for I cannot yet distinguish objects. Surely, surely, these men will not wait. The *Adonis* is yet to fire, and we have to wait for the *Phœnix* and *Orion*. Had they been, it is not too late. A cheer tells me that, not in the dawn, but in the less thick

darkness, up goes the white ensign to the main of the *Adonis* and at the

same moment a yellow flag flies on the main of the *Phœnix*. I expected to see the *Orion* and *Phoenix* in the same position, but they are not there. A dropping fire gun by gun, runs along the line. I fancy that the *Crescent*, which has the guns from the bastion in front of Yeh's yamen pointed towards the *Adonis*, has been put into action. The men may be mistaken, for I am some way off, and the puffs of smoke are already wreathing about. Some minutes elapse, and the light strengthens. Then goes one of the mortars upon Dutch Fort. It is first upon

Gough Fort. The whistling shell speeds high over the city—just as I have seen and heard them in the heights of the Tchernaya, or from the earthworks on the north of Sebastopol harbour. It does not reach its object. At its highest elevation it is far away. It is a long time before the smoke from the gun disappears. The darkness is deepening, and in the cold, cloudless morning sky that little clouded hangs—

As the *Adonis* in his upward flight
Had left his mastin floating in mid air

Strange fancies set us in these highly-wrought moments; the angel o' mercy has fled from the doomed city!

Slow and continuous, with a sombre monotony, like the firing of mortars, the gun-boats open their quiet fire upon the heights of the city. The smoke from the gun-boats is visible in the distance, but there is no explosion. Every gun is accurately pointed after many minutes' care to strike or sweep the appointed wall, and to avoid the habitations. The shells are not so obedient as the round shot. What the opening guns are doing we cannot see, for the smoke gathers thick below us, and the big



MARINES LEAVING GUN-BOAT.



LANDING OF THE ALLIED FORCES AT COOPER'S CREEK.

guns seem to have brought down the wind. Vainly do the mortar shells strive to reach those hill forts, which seem to be sleeping in tranquil security against the cold grey sky. They all fall short. That red five-storied barn, which is called the Five-storied Pagoda, and which is said to be the barrack of 500 Tartars, was nearly touched. A shell burst halfway up the hill. But Gough Fort has never yet been approached. Some who must have keener sight than I have say that the Chinese are endeavouring to bring their monster guns to bear this way. The strength of the armament of those forts was placed to bear upon the eastern face when we reconnoitred them on Wednesday last. But it is useless, even if practicable, to change the bearing of those guns. If we cannot reach them at this (nearly 4000 yards') range with our mortars, they will never reach us. The morning wears on and the smoke thickens, and still this dull monotonous minute-gun sound continues. Still no sign of surrender. These strange Chinese actually seem to be getting used to it. Sampans, and even cargo-boats, are moving down the river like London lightermen in the ordinary exercise of their calling; people are coming down to the bank, and watch the shot and shell fly over their heads. Even the great kites which hover about here all day have returned, and are circling above the smoke.

Now the gun-boats leave their stations, embark the troops, and hurry down the river to the landing-place at Cooper's Creek. I also change my position, and dot down these hasty memoranda as I fly. A strong body has already landed; and through my glass I can distinctly see the General and his Staff, protected by a party of blue-jackets and red-coats—either the Marines or 55th, I can't distinguish which, for they are crouched on the ground—pushing a close reconnaissance to Fort Lin.

Half-past Twelve.—No sign of surrender. The embarkation of the land force continues, and the bombardment goes on.

BEFORE CANTON, Dec. 29, 1857.—I broke off in my first despatch while the bombardment was still proceeding, while the troops were landing at Cooper's Creek, and while the General was prosecuting a close reconnaissance of the East (or Lin's) Fort.

So near did the reconnoitring party advance without any appearance of defenders that we imagined the fort must be deserted. I suppose, however, the General had reason to think otherwise for the 55th and the Artillery were ordered up and were posted in the broken ground to the left, while some of the Naval Brigade and Marines, who had now formed upon a hill side, were advanced into the village on the right of the fort. Immediately this movement took place some matting which covered a square building on the top of the round stone fort was removed, and three guns from the lower embrasures and a volley from jingals on the top soon told that the place was occupied. Our men were wed under cover, and skirmishers were pushed forward, who, with the deadly Enfield, made it dangerous for the gunners to appear in their large embrasures. They continued their fire, however, with great pertinacity until the 9-pounder field-pieces were got into position and battered and shelled the place (from the village side and across the ravine which separates the village from the fort) at close quarters. A storming party was now formed, but the Chinamen had had enough of it, and, after firing a general volley at the advancing column, they absconded in some mysterious way, and were seen swarming up the hill towards Gough Fort; a moment after, and two men appeared in the embrasures waving the English and French flags.

THE COURT.

The Court has remained in comparative seclusion at Osborne during the last few days. The occasional inclemency of the weather has not, however, prevented her Majesty from taking her accustomed outdoor exercise, and scarcely a day has passed without an excursion in the grounds with the Royal children.

The Prince Consort visited the new military hospital at Netley on Monday; and the young Prince Alfred came over from Alverbank on Saturday, to pass the following day with his illustrious parents, returning to his studies with praiseworthy diligence on Monday morning.

Viscount Sydney and Lady Churchill, on their return from the Court of Prussia, have been the only guests of her Majesty this week. Lady Churchill remains to take her turn as Lady in Waiting in succession to the Duchess of Wellington.

The Court will arrive at Buckingham Palace on Thursday next, to be in readiness for the Levée announced to be held on the following Wednesday.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale returned to Twickenham on the 5th inst. from visiting the Baron and Baroness Meyer de Rothschild, at Mentmore, Bucks.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have issued cards for a grand dinner on Wednesday next to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary at Stafford House.

The Countess of Derby held her first assembly for the present season on Wednesday evening, at the family mansion in St. James's-square.

The Earl of Eglington left London on Wednesday morning for Holyhead, en route to Dublin, to enter on his duties as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Earl of Harewood is about to form a matrimonial alliance with Miss Smythe, daughter of Colonel Smythe, M.P. for York. A marriage is also about to be solemnised between the Hon. Richard Chetwynd, eldest son of Viscount Chetwynd, and Miss Campbell, eldest daughter of Mrs. Walter Campbell.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

Day.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.			WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours, Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.				
March 3	29.741	29° 6	24°	82	0-10	°	°	NE. ENE.	628	inches	
" 4	29.662	32° 4	25° 3	78	6	26° 9	38° 8	NE. N. W.	227	'863	
" 5	29.610	33° 1	28° 0	83	7	29° 7	38° 8	NE. N. W.	210	'000	
" 6	29.113	34° 1	19° 1	58	2	29° 8	40° 8	NW. N. NW.	423	'000	
" 7	29.282	33° 6	20° 9	63	6	29° 2	40° 1	NW. W.	488	'000	
" 8	29.428	32° 5	25° 6	78	2	33° 2	40° 7	NW. WNW.	231	'000	
" 9	29.678	35° 1	24° 2	68	4	31° 3	40° 7	WSW. WNW.	334	'000	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 10, 1858.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 58 feet above level of sea, corrected and reduced.	Highest Temperature.		Lowest Temperature.		Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Direction of Wind at 9 A.M.	Amount of Cloud in 3 P.M.	Rain in 3 P.M.
		Inches.	°	Inches.	°								
March 4	29.852	39° 9	21° 4	32° 1	32° 3	31° 8	39° 5	34° 8	N. N. E.	5	0.000		
" 5	29.624	40° 0	25° 6	32° 6	33° 6	32° 8	37° 7	36° 1	N. N. E.	7	0.000		
" 6	29.059	37° 3	28° 1	31° 4	30° 8	30° 5	37° 0	34° 3	N. N. W.	8	0.000		
" 7	29.217	38° 6	24° 8	32° 5	34° 5	34° 0	37° 5	34° 3	N. W.	8	0.000		
" 8	29.283	35° 9	27° 8	31° 3	32° 6	31° 5	37° 7	33° 4	W. NW.	0	0.000		
" 9	29.585	39° 5	25° 3	33° 1	34° 4	33° 8	38° 7	34° 6	W. WNW.	3	0.000		
" 10	29.801	40° 7	30° 0	33° 4	36° 5	35° 0	35° 6	34° 8	NW. NE.	9	0.000		
Means	29.489	38° 3	26° 1	32° 3	33° 5	32° 8	37° 4	34° 6		0.000			

The range of temperature during the week was 19° 3 deg.

Snow was falling on the nights of March 4, 5, and 7, on the morning of the 6th, and afternoon of the 10th. A little of the heavy fall of snow which occurred on March 1 still remains upon the ground. On the early morning of March 6 a violent tempest occurred, the wind blowing with great fury from the N. and N.W. Between three p.m. of March 5 and nine a.m. of March 6 the barometer fell 0.554 inches. The wind was again blowing with great violence from the W. and N.W. on the night of March 7. The Zodiaco Light was seen on the evening of March 8; but, although the sky was very clear, it was not so bright as on some of the clear evenings of February.

MR. JOHN BELL, the sculptor, has given a life-size statue of a Child, to be disposed of, for the benefit of the Artists' Benevolent Fund. The figure may be seen at the Messrs. Colnaghi's, and will, we understand, be disposed of by lottery.

NEW INDIAN BISHOPRIC.—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel memorialise Lord Derby to divide the diocese of Calcutta into two sees, and appoint another Bishop. Dr. Cotton, the Bishop designate of Calcutta, has, it is said, signified his assent to the proposal for a new see for the North-West Provinces, the seat of which shall be at Agra. The new diocese would be about 500 miles in length, and contain an area of 109,000 square miles, with a population of 34,000,000, a diocese which would be 19,000 square miles larger than the whole of Great Britain.

CALLING OUT MORE MILITIA.—On Wednesday orders were forwarded to the head-quarters of the disbanded militia for a return of the effective strength of the respective regiments, it being intended to embody twelve more English, six Irish, and three Scotch regiments.

COUNTRY NEWS.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday the Mayor of Birmingham received a letter from Lord Derby, signifying her Majesty's acceptance of his worship's invitation to open the People's Park in the course of the present year. The inauguration was originally fixed for June; but the Premier doubts whether her Majesty's present engagements will allow her to be in Birmingham during that month. The precise date will, therefore, be fixed by the Queen herself.

DEPARTURE OF THE LIVINGSTONE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The *Pearl*, screw-steamer, having on board Dr. Livingstone, her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Quillimbi, Tete, and other places on the south-east coast of Africa, sailed on Wednesday afternoon from Liverpool. There were also on board Mrs. Livingstone and her little son; Captain Bedingfield, R.N., Government surveyor and nautical commander of the expedition; Dr. Kirk, of Edinburgh, botanist and medical officer; Mr. Thornton, geologist; Mr. Rae, engineer of the launch; and Mr. T. Baines, artist. The *Pearl* will proceed up the Zambezi as far as her draught of water will permit, and, after disembarking her passengers, stores, and launch, steam direct for the island of Ceylon, where she will be employed by the East India Company for the purpose of carrying the mails from the mainland to the steamer contract boats at Point de Galle. She has been fitted up with a lifting screw, and every other recent improvement. The launch which the *Pearl* takes out for the purpose of exploring the River Zambezi was lowered in its three separate compartments on to the deck of the *Pearl*, well fastened and boarded over, and covered with canvas. [An engraving of this steam-launch appeared in our Number for Feb. 27. The sketch from which it was taken was obligingly forwarded to us by Mr. Benjamin Horam. We take this opportunity of stating that for most of the interesting particulars of the steam launch accompanying the *Pearl* we were indebted to the *Liverpool Courier*.]

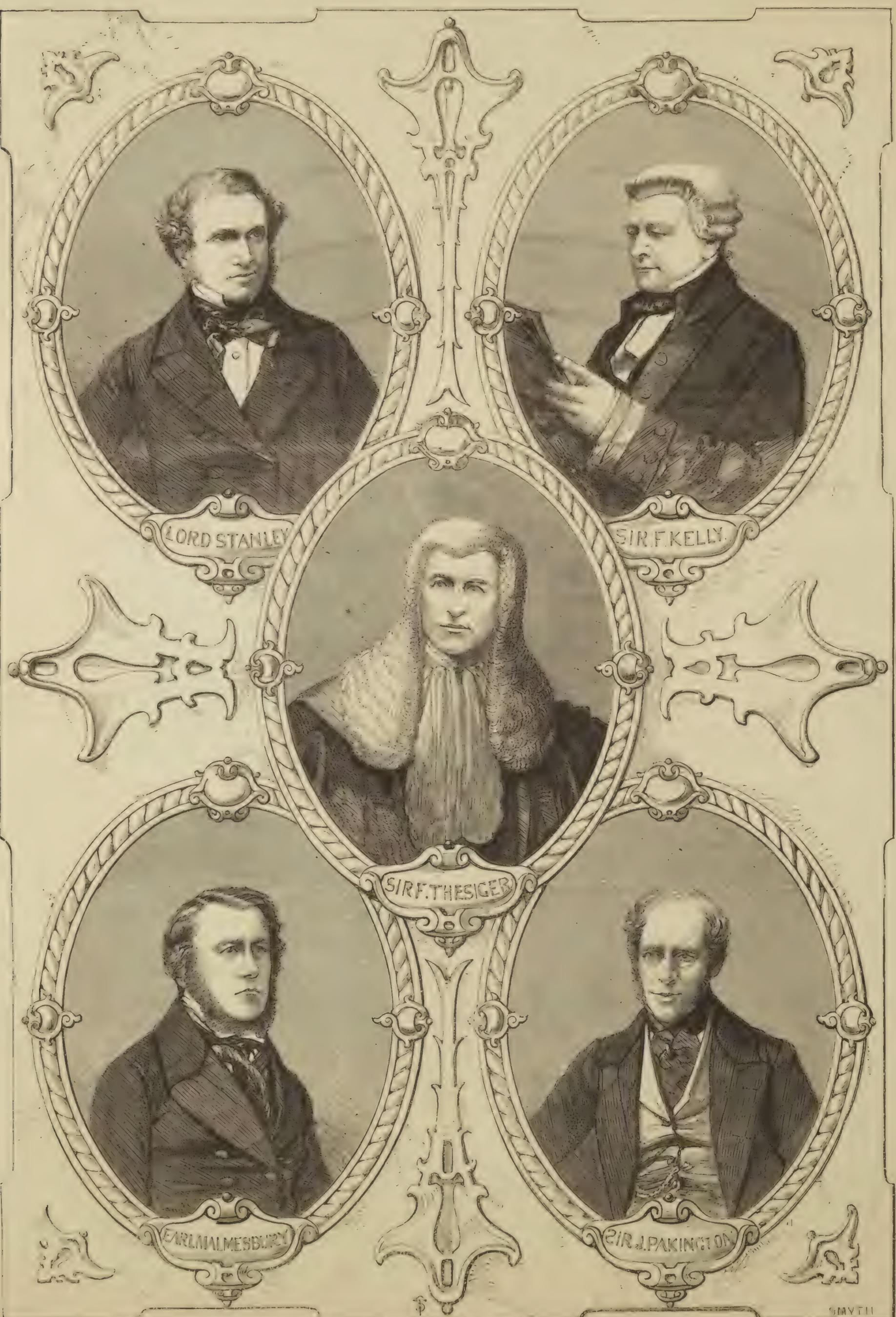
A MUNIFICENT OFFER.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Bishop Wilton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, was recently held in the vestry of the parish church, for the purpose of levying a rate for the restoration of the church, when it was announced to the meeting that Sir Tatton Sykes, of Sledmere, intended to restore the edifice at his own expense. It is expected to cost between £2000 and £3000. The meeting unanimously passed a vote of thanks to the hon. Baronet for his great liberality.

CARDIFF NEW GARDENS.—The Marchioness of Bute is most magnificently laying out a series of pleasure-grounds at Cardiff, under the name of the Sophia Gardens, for the use and recreation of the inhabitants. The walks and flower-beds comprise eighteen acres, with a large ornamental sheet of water, rockwork, &c., the whole being under the superintendence of her Ladyship's head gardener. A handsome lodge, with massive iron gates, &c., is placed in front of the grounds, which are now being extensively planted, so as to be ready for the summer.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF WYNNSTAY BY FIRE.—The ancient mansion of Sir Watkin W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. Sir Watkin and Lady Wynn, accompanied by the Earl and Countess Vane, the Hon. Major Cotton and Mrs. Cotton, with some other friends, had only arrived at Wynnstay the previous morning. About two o'clock on Saturday morning the nurse to Earl Vane's children was awake by their coughing and sneezing very much, and, on rising to ascertain the cause, she found the room filled with smoke. She immediately aroused Lord and Lady Vane, who, perceiving unmistakable symptoms of fire, gave the alarm, and the whole house was shortly astir. The flames ascended from the direction of the library, and with such rapidity did they spread that Lady Wynn and some other ladies were glad to escape in their night dresses. Every exertion was used to keep the flames under, a fire-engine which was on the premises being speedily got into play; and all the domestics, men and women, headed by the worthy Baronet himself, being occupied either in bearing water from the adjoining fishpond, or endeavouring to save some of the furniture and other valuables. A messenger was also despatched to Wrexham (six miles off), and in a short time a powerful fire-engine was brought. Another also arrived about the same time from Chirk Castle, the residence of Colonel Biddulph, M.P. All was in vain, however, to resist the progress of the flames which were stimulated by a very strong east wind, and in the course of a few hours the destruction was complete. The place is a shell, not an inch of the roof of the mansion remaining, except a small tower and the domestic offices. By far the greater portion of the furniture, the whole of the library, paintings, and other valuables are destroyed. Lady Wynn's jewellery, the family plate, and title-deeds of the estate are saved; but the Countess Vane's jewels, worth £3000, and Mrs. Cotton's, worth about £2000, are lost. The entire loss is computed at 70,000. Fortunately, no loss of life occurred, nor any serious casualty. [We intend giving an Engraving of the Mansion next week.]

THE TRIAL OF JEREMIAH CARPENTER, charged with the murder of a policeman at Stevenage, was closed on Saturday last, at Hertford. The jury admitted that the case was one of strong suspicion against the prisoner, but acquitted him on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to justify his conviction.

FIVE CROSSBILLS (*Loxia curvirostra*) were shot last week near Ruth (a remote district in the North Riding of Yorkshire) by Mr. Martin, farmer, of that place. These irregular visitors of the British Isles are remarkable for the crossing of the upper and lower mandibles, which gives them the appearance of a small parrot. They are, in fact, sometimes called the German parrot; and in their general habits, especially when kept in a cage, they bear a striking resemblance to the imitative genus of ornithology. Of the five shot by Mr. Martin four have the bills crossed to the right and one to the left. Two of the birds are mostly of a fine russet-brown colour, mingled with the smoky duskeness of the sparrow; while other two have rosy pink colour, in the place of a ruddy brown. The last one—the female—is of a dunnish grey, mixed, near the tail, with feathers of a light yellow, approaching to green. It is by no means so striking in colour or appearance as the males. The streaks or colour of the males only partake of a general resemblance to each, and the character of the species for variety is quite preserved in the specimens which have been shot at Ruth. The crossbill is common in more northern latitudes; but its visits to this country are irregular, if not rare.



TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.

THE SPANISH RACE IN AMERICA.—No. II.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1857.

In a previous communication I forwarded you some facts in relation to the Spanish race in North America which I judged would throw some light upon the expedition of Walker, the filibuster, to Nicaragua, and serve, to some extent, to explain the sympathy, overt or covert, of the American people in his designs. I now send you, for a continuation of the subject, the decline of the Spanish race in almost every part of the American continent, North and South; a decline certain to pave the way for the extension of the Anglo-Saxon races into the territories which men of Spanish blood hold, but are unable to govern. Next in geographical order to the Republics mentioned in my last comes the former Republic of Colombia, founded by Bolivar, the hero of South American independence. Before his death he was driven from power, and the State followed the political impulse of its creation, breaking up into the smaller Republics of New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador. The first of these, New Granada, held until quite recently a centralised form of government, in which the white race, settled upon the slopes of the three Andean ridges that run through it, retained the political power. But the rule of centralisation now prevails; and, during the present year, a federation of States has been formed on the model of the North American Union. In the tropical regions of the coast and riverine provinces, the sambo, or mixed, race of whites, negroes, and Indians preponderate; but in the temperate regions of Antioquia, Socorro, and Cundinamarca, the white population hold political and social sway. Under their rule the several revolutions that have been attempted by the mixed races have never succeeded, and the Republic has exhibited a political stability and material development equalled only by that of Chili among the Spanish-American nations.

Venezuela, whose territory consists mostly of vast tropical grazing plains, inhabited by negroes and mestizos on the coast, and roving white and Indian herdsmen in the interior, has followed a political course similar to that of Guatemala. The Monagas family, by ingratiating themselves with the mixed and black population, have centralised political power in their own hands, and kept the country in a quiet state for several years. The same struggle exists there, however, as in the other States; and General Paer and many others are in exile, watching an opportunity for a new revolution. Ecuador, being one of the Spanish colonies upon the Pacific, received less slave importation than the others which possessed ports on the Caribbean Sea, and consequently has less of the negro element in its population. But the want of white immigration from Europe, and the gradual absorption of this race by the native, are rapidly bringing the latter into power, and even now the communities of the interior are assimilating to the pure Indian.

Peru contains more of the negro and mixed races on the coast, but the whites still preserve in a great measure their former political and social influence. But in the interior there exist many native communities that do not recognise the rule of the Government at Lima, and who not only preserve the memory and the traditions of the Incas, but make continual forays upon the settlements of the Christian native races. The same decentralising tendency exists, as is seen in the new Constitution issued recently by the Convention at Lima, which body has now been three years in continual session. The possession of the valuable guano islands on her coast has given the white rulers the means of maintaining their sway, and at the same time afforded a constant provocative to revolutionary attempts to get possession of the Government. In Bolivia, Belzu succeeded for a time in becoming absolute master, after the manner of Monagas in Venezuela, and Carrara in Guatemala, supporting his power by a monopoly of the valuable trade in quina, or Peruvian bark. A revolution is now raging there—the attempt being made to place Linares in power, instead of Cordova, a relative of Belzu, who is President.

Chili lies in a more temperate zone than the tropical countries we have just reviewed, and has received less of the negro element from the slave importation than other Spanish colonies. Besides this, the Araucanian Indians of the South have always maintained their independence and a hostile attitude towards the whites. Chili, for a variety of reasons, has exhibited more material progress and intellectual development than, perhaps, any other of the Spanish American Republics.

The old viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, so long the scene of the Rosas and Dr. Francia despots, presents nearly the same political and social features as the rest of Spanish America. Lopez has succeeded Francia in Paraguay, and Urquiza wields a portion of the power that Rosas held in Buenos Ayres; but the political tendency there is also towards decentralisation, and the Argentine Confederation is the result. The Guachos of the Pampas have a large portion of the Indian element with something of the negro in them, and entertain the greatest dread of the savage tribes on the southern, western, and north-western frontiers. A line of forts has been erected to protect them; and travellers across that portion of the new Continent to Chili still pursue the path opened by the Spaniards more than a century ago. So great is the fear of the mixed races of the Indians, that the inhabitants of the north-western provinces, near the eastern slope of the Andes, have never dared to descend the water-courses of the Bermejo, Salado, and other large rivers, until the present year. The expedition of the United States' steamer *Waterwitch*, under Captain Page, two years ago, to examine these rivers, has stimulated the desire there for fluvial navigation, and some foreign houses are sending small steamers up the Bermejo and Salado. General Taboada is at this moment receiving great praise in the Argentine Confederation for having dared to cross the wilderness with a party of one hundred men, to meet the steamer on one of the rivers.

I have endeavoured to present only a succinct view of the political and social retrogradation of Spanish America, without touching some other questions of great importance that are being developed there. I cannot, however, refrain from mentioning one prominent fact to be observed in all these countries, and that is the decay of the Roman Catholic Church. Everywhere in Spanish

America the temporal organisation of the Church is a point of attack. A spirit of Rationalism, somewhat of the French and somewhat of the German school, is pervading the more intelligent portion of the rising generation; while the more ignorant are relapsing into uncouth religious practices that savour of Paganism.

Under the operation of political, social, and religious decay, the immutable law of races plays its part in the great drama. The race which largely preponderates in number swallows up the others; and thus the aborigines of Spanish America are reassuming their ancient sway. This fact is giving rise to movements in America for which there is no parallel in Europe. There moribund civilisation is seeking support by an infusion of new vigour through white immigration, and assistance from Europe and Northern America. In the Argentine Confederation an active immigration from Spain and other portions of Southern Europe is already established; and the distance of those countries from the United States will, no doubt, protect them from the Saxon overflow from North America, and will possibly enable the renewed European element to work out the problem of its future without interference. Whether it possesses the requisite qualifications to ensure success I shall not now stop to examine. But Mexico and Central America lie too near the busy, enterprising, and ambitious elements that swarm in the United States to justify the opinion that they will be left to die quietly. Already the paths of American intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are laid in many places across the territories of those Republics, and the natural result that has followed the footstep of the Saxon in all parts of the world must follow it there. The policy of the American Government, thus far, has been to avoid all concessions from those countries, except the absolute transfer of territory from Mexico, about one half of whose former dominion is now incorporated in the American Union; and the Bulwer-Clayton Convention now existing with Great Britain precludes any further settlement or occupancy. But, before the great necessities of nations, policies change and treaties become inoperative, so that there is little doubt that, either through the action of the Government or that of Filibusterism—which some friends of General Walker and General Henningsen designate by the more courteous appellation of private enterprise—the disintegrating communities of Mexico and Central America will receive their new life from the Saxons of North America. The manner and time of this operation I shall not undertake to predict.

C. M.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

MARCH.

This month is not one in which the sports of the field can be indulged in with much satisfaction, for hunting suffers greatly from the biting north-east winds or violent gales that usually prevail at this season, and shooting is confined to wild ducks, widgeons, and teal. Fishing has, however, commenced, and we strongly recommend every one that is devoted to this noble amusement to proceed without loss of time to Scotland, where he will meet with it to perfection. To describe the delight of a month's fishing amidst the sublimity and grandeur of its mighty lochs and picturesque rivers would require the pen of a Stoddart; suffice it to say that there is no part of North Britain where the fisherman cannot enjoy the sport to perfection. Before April let the angler proceed upwards by fair Melrose to Cloverbald and Innerleithen, the spot immortalised by Walter Scott as St. Ronan's Well. Should the weather be cold he must not expect first-rate trout; but if warm, and the March brown fly be on the water, he will fill his creel. Yarrow, a tribute to the Ettrick, traversing the most beautiful pastoral vale, and Meggat, falling into the Esk—the Esk of young Lochinvar—are both good streams. After trying the Lynx and Biggar waters, the follower of Old Isaac may cross over the Clyde, and fish down to Hamilton. From Hamilton he can proceed to Glasgow, and from there to any spot his fancy may dictate—to Inverary and Loch Awe, to Inverness and Sutherland, to Loch Laggan, Dalwhinnie, or Dalnacardoch on the Garry, Kenmore, Taymouth, or Dunkeld. Fochabers on the Spey, Tournantou in Banffshire, Keith on the Isla, or Ballater on the Dee, Forfarshire, Stirlingshire, and Lanarkshire—all yield salmon, trout, and perch in abundance; and, as hospitality is the characteristic of Highlanders, no one who visits the land of mountain and heather will have occasion to find fault with his reception, without he adopts the system of some tourists who render themselves obnoxious by their poaching propensities and uncourteous manners.

It may here not be out of place to offer some remarks on the gentle craft. Fishing, like most other pursuits, originated in necessity; and it is indebted for the improvements which the art has since acquired to the civilisation of the human race. The qualifications requisite to make a good fisherman are more numerous and, in my opinion, more difficult of attainment than those which, in any other line, a sportsman can possibly require. From practice almost every one may become a good shot; strong nerves will make a bold rider, and experience a careful one, so that with these two requisites a man may turn out a tolerable horseman. Such qualities, however, are trifling compared with those which should be possessed by a complete angler. Science and art are here so nicely blended that each without the other is a superfluous acquisition; for, whilst the former conducts you to the attack, the latter directs its chief operations. I will immediately proceed to the subject, and first endeavour to explain the properties of the rod.

There are two kinds of rods, the double and single handed, each, of course, adapted to the size of the river in which you fish: the former is generally of the length of seventeen feet, and the latter of thirteen; the one weighing two pounds six ounces, and the other about twenty ounces less.

Much depends upon the proper choice of your rod; be sure that it tapers regularly from the butt to the point; nor should there, on any account, be a knot in the whole piece; for whenever a rod breaks from fair usage it always happens from this cause. In general they are composed of three or four joints, for the better convenience of carriage and either screw into a socket, or are simply fixed in. Neither of these kinds do I recommend; but to have one of two joints only, the butt and top, and, by all means, to be attached by a splice, and fastened to a small leather thong, previously wetted, so that when it becomes dry it may contract, and form a tighter bandage. The superiority of a two-jointed rod of this description over such as before mentioned is very great; for, being unincumbered by a quantity of useless brass, the spring is much more regular and even, and there is by that means much less likelihood of its breaking. The trouble, too, which frequently attends the separation of a many-jointed rod after a day's fishing is thus got rid of; for the ends which go into the

sockets in wet weather always swell, and it is exceedingly difficult—indeed sometimes impossible—to separate them until they are either held over a lighted candle, or have remained for some time in a dry situation. A brass hoop is commonly substituted as a remedy against this; but here there is another disadvantage, for, besides adding to the weight and stiffening the joint, it is frequently apt to fly out, and that at a time, and in a situation perhaps, which might spoil a good hour's diversion.

About six inches of whalebone should form the point. Many have protested against this as being totally useless and too heavy and stiff in proportion to the lower materials; but one great convenience compensates for all, which is, that as the top is always more liable to meet with accidents from the interruption of trees and branches, especially on woody rivers, where you have sometimes to crawl for upwards of 100 yards, and where self-preservation is the principal care, whalebone alone is proof against misfortune. The rods, however, which are made in Edinburgh are entirely of wood; but in Scotland the rivers are more open and less liable to obstructions. With proper care a rod will last a considerable time; and Walton, in his "Treatise on Angling," speaks of one which he had for twenty years. To preserve them, however, some attention should be paid to the dryness of their situation when laid up for the winter, and occasionally it will be necessary to rub them over with a piece of flannel, previously dipped in sweet oil, never forgetting to clean them well with a linen cloth before they are again put aside.

The butt should be particularly strong, so as to answer every effort you may be obliged to make in throwing a long line. Various experiments have been tried, by adding to the length of a rod when it was wished to throw in a longer line than common; but it never appeared to answer—the proper bend was always spoiled; and the only method of remedying this inconvenience is to have a strong butt.

The remarks I have made on this subject are consonant with the opinions of amateurs, and such as have written elaborate treatises on angling. There remains nothing more to be noticed than the rings, which should be as strong and large as possible, that your line may have a freer play, and not be incommoded by any chance obstacle.

As in a former article we have entered at some length into shooting in England, we think the following statement of preservation of game in France may not be uninteresting. During the reign of Louis Philippe, the citizen King kept the "game alive" in his monarchical domains; and, as a proof of this, to show with what care the forests of France were preserved, we give an extract from the *Journal des Chasseurs* of the birds of prey and vermin killed by the keepers from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1846:—

Wolves 2	Stray dogs 261	Owls 1737
Foxes 949	Cats 1170	Magpies 3644
Badgers 155	Weasels 5127	Jays 2370
Polecats 1161	Buzzards 743	Crows 3026
Rats 4073	Hawks 1489	Grand total, 25,098

In the above list we find 1737 owls and 743 buzzards. Among the former, we believe, were a few specimens of that scarce species *Strix Passerina*, or sparrow owl, which is about the size of a blackbird, and so uncommon in our country that not more than one in nine or ten years is to be heard of. Enfield is the spot where they are generally found. Of the latter, there were few of that *rara avis*, the honey buzzard, of whose habits so little is known that naturalists are not even aware where they build their nests. We believe that there are two in this country—one at Cranford, and the other at Sion Gardens. With regard to vermin, the French keepers must have proved the fallacy of the saying, "You can never catch a weasel asleep," for we find no less than 5127 of these "wide-awake" animals falling under the ruthless hands of the *gardes de chasses*. The lovers of the "noble science" will mourn over the havoc made amongst the vulpine race, and regret that some were not exported to England, no less than 949 foxes having become "martyrs" to this feudal law. The deed was worthy of the days of our Norman conqueror. The stray dogs that were destroyed amounted to 261, enough to melt the heart of every dog-owner in France, from Madame la Comtesse in the Faubourg St. Germain, who pets and pampers her obese spaniel, Bijou, down to the scullion in the most obscure street in Paris, who, on the principle of "love me, love my dog," turns every one out of the kitchen who does not make much of her turnspit, "Coco." Return we to the list, where we find one thousand one hundred and seventy cats put *hors de combat* in twelve months. If the French feline race have (as our native ones are reported to possess) nine lives apiece, the slaughter must have been tedious as well as awful. The human tabbies ought to have petitioned Louis Philippe against such an invasion upon their household goods. We were about unwittingly to add that the catastrophe ought to have been averted, but the spirit of Joe Miller warned us not to borrow from his pages. Four thousand and seventy-three rats, one thousand one hundred and sixty-one polecats, one hundred and fifty-five badgers, and three wolves were among the killed. Verdict, "Serve them right." We have all read the nursery ballad—

Four-and-twenty blackbirds baked in a pie,
and here we find more than six thousand jays and magpies ready to undergo a similar operation:—

And was not that a dainty dish
To set before a King?

Joanna Baillie's popular lines, so beautifully set to music by Bishop, "The chough and crow to roost are gone," was fully executed, three thousand and twenty-six of the latter having gone to their long roost.

SWORD FOR THE KING OF SIAM.—We have just seen a magnificent sword, which has been produced by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, for the King of Siam. It is of gold and silver-gilt, set with brilliants, rubies, and emeralds, and surmounted with the sacred elephant of Siam. In the crossbar of the hilt are two globes, the celestial and terrestrial—indicative of the King's power. The blade is beautifully ornamented, and bears the inscription dedicating the sword to his Majesty; and the richness of the material employed, combined with the excellence of the design, forms a *tout ensemble* which, when once seen, is not easily forgotten. The sword has been designed by Mr. Thomas Brown, an artist honourably known and long attached to the eminent firm above named.

HOTELS IN ALGIERS.—We tried the Hôtel de la Régence, in the Grande Place. A handsome fountain playing in front, and a grove of orange-trees on which the ripe fruit was still hanging, and under the shade of which venerable Moors and long-bearded Turks were calmly smoking on rustic benches, combined to invite the travellers to repose. Here, again, rooms on the second étage, up fifty weary steps, at three francs each, were our Hobson's choice. For pension in the salon, which included breakfast at ten and dinner at six, with half a bottle of very ordinary wine at each meal, a charge of seven francs was made for each person; then fire, bougies, service, tea, coffee, and even hot water, were charged extra. Thus, all complete, the expense of a visitor at this hotel would be about fourteen francs a day, or one hundred a week. A friend of ours staying at the Régence, with his lady and maid, and a child about six years old, occupied three good rooms on the first étage, for which, with board, he paid no less than 120 francs, or £48, a month. In a few weeks, however, after our arrival he changed his quarters—took a suite of commodious and excellent apartments in a private house in the Rue de la Marine, for which he paid 300 francs a month: then his pension—twelve different dishes at each meal—was supplied to him from a neighbouring inn, the Hôtel de l'Europe, at another 300 francs; by which arrangement not only did he save one-half of his money, but he really obtained double the comfort.—*Book of Travels*.

ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

In addition to the diagrams and information contained in page 261 of this Number relating to the interesting astronomical phenomenon which will take place on Monday next, we give the following suggestions by Professor Airy for observation of the eclipse. They are not offered as by any means complete, but as presenting grounds for consideration, which may tend to direct observers in deciding on the employment of the means which they may possess.

I. Observations not requiring Instruments.

1. As the eclipse advances, it is desirable to obtain some notion or measure of the degree of darkness.

2. At what distance from the eye can a book or paper, exhibiting type of different sizes, be read?

3. Hold up a lighted candle nearly between the Sun and your eye. At how many sun-breadths' distance from the Sun can the flame be seen?

4. If you are in an elevated position, remark the changes of colour and appearance of the surrounding objects in the landscape.

5. If you see the spots of light formed by the intersecting shadows of the boughs of trees, remark whether they exhibit the luneform of the Sun.

6. When the annulus is formed you will probably observe it with a darkened glass; but you are particularly requested to devote one instant (as early as possible) to the verification of this point—viz.: When the annular Sun is viewed with the naked eye, does it appear an annulus or a fully illuminated disc?

II. Optical, Astronomical, and Solar-physical Observations, requiring the Use of Instruments.

7. As the eclipse advances, estimate (on the image seen in the telescope) the comparative intensity of the Sun's light near the centre of his disc and near his limb.

8. For the more critical observations it is desirable that the power of your telescope should be so low as to give you an easy view of the whole breadth of the Sun.

9. Remark irregularities on the Moon's limb.

10. As the cusps become very sharp, remark whether they are irregular. For this, and for all the observations near the annular phase, it is necessary that you be provided either with a graduated prismatic shade, or with a succession of shades of different intensity, and that you instantly select the shade which is most agreeable to your eye.

11. Remark whether the Sun's light extends beyond the intersection of the limbs of Sun and Moon, so as to make the Moon's limb visible beyond that intersection. For this purpose the bright parts of the Sun must be put out of the field of view, and the shade must be withdrawn.

12. As the annularity approaches and is formed, remark whether Baily's beads and strings are formed; whether first formed at points corresponding to large inequalities of the Moon's limb; whether they surround the Moon; how they form and break. Only an instant can be given to this observation. It is of the utmost importance to be assured that your vision at the instants immediately preceding, especially of the Moon's inequalities, is very distinct.

13. Remark, as one of the most important observations of the eclipse, whether any red flames are seen on the Sun's limb. For this purpose you must withdraw the shade, if you are on the annular track, the instant after formation of the annulus; if you are not on the annular track, as soon as the eye can bear the Sun. On the annular track the whole limb must be rapidly scrutinised; and, when the ring breaks, the still-illuminated part must be put out of the field, and the Moon's dark limb must be surveyed. At places not on the annular track, this plan (namely, to exclude the illuminated portion of the disc from the field, and to survey the Moon's dark limb) must be followed throughout. It seems not improbable that the best chance of seeing red flames will be obtained at places not on the annular track.

14. At the breaking up of the annulus look for Baily's beads, as before.

15. Do not attempt any record during or near the annularity. Endeavour to impress observations on your memory as well as you can. If you have an assistant seated at a table with a chronometer and writing materials, you may give him signals for the register of time, but you must connect the phenomena with the time afterwards.

16. A good sextant-observer may obtain valuable observations for correction of the lunar tables by measuring the intervals between the points of the bright cusps. The observations will require great nerve, and will be difficult, but where most difficult they will be most valuable.

17. It seems doubtful whether any valid photographic record can be made on account of the extreme rapidity of the change of appearances. Thus, in the neighbourhood of London the line of cusps will change from the vertical to the horizontal position in about three minutes of time.

18. If you have a doubly refracting prism it will be desirable to make observations on the polarisation of the light from the Sun's limb. For this purpose, when the Lune is narrow, place the prism so as to separate the two images transversely to the limb, and remark which image is brighter. Turn the prism 180 deg. round the visual ray, and repeat the observation. Remark carefully the positions of the prism. The prism may be used with the naked eye, or with the telescope, according to the amount of its angular separation of images.

III. Meteorological Observations.

19. For change in intensity of solar radiation, observations with the actinometer or the black-bulb thermometer should be kept up during the eclipse. The latter are most trustworthy when the bulb is inclosed in an exhausted glass sphere.

20. The barometer should be repeatedly observed.

21. The thermometer should be frequently observed, and the general feelings of cold should be noted.

22. Observations of humidity are very important. They should be made by the use either of Daniell's dew-point instrument, or of the wet-bulb thermometer.

G. B. AIRY.

In addition to observations of the corona surrounding the Sun at the moment of its greatest obscuration, and the appearance of the bright points of light when the margins of the Sun and Moon are nearly in contact, it would be interesting to examine the surface of the Sun previous and subsequent to the eclipse, in order to determine whether there be any connection between the dark spots and bright streaks of light which may be situated near its margin and the rose-coloured prominences which are sometimes seen at the time of greatest darkness at the edges of the Sun and Moon. The red projections are generally supposed to be identical with the faculae or bright streaks, which are best seen near the margin of the Sun, and are commonly most conspicuous in the neighbourhood of the dark spots. The faculae are supposed to be clouds floating in the upper regions of the solar atmosphere.

A Correspondent has forwarded the annexed diagram, by means of which he proposes to record the passage of the Moon over the Sun's body in the eclipse of next Monday—the mode of operating being as follows:—Mark on paper, and also on a piece of stained or smoked glass, ordinates, as in the Engraving; and the passage of the Moon's body, as seen through the ordinates on the glass, is to be marked on the corresponding ordinates on the paper, as shown by the dotted line.

WILLS.—The will of Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, C.B., has been proved in London by Lady Havelock, the relit, the sole executrix and universal legatee. The personality in England is sworn under £1500. The will is dated 18th May, 1853, and bears an official stamp of the British Consulate, Cologne. He was then described as Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, Major 53rd Foot, and Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Queen's troops at Bombay.—The will of the Right Hon. Sir William Henry Maule, of Hyde Park-gardens, was proved under £35000 personalty. There are a few pecuniary bequests amounting to £3000 or £4000. The residue is bequeathed to his sister, Mrs. Anna Maria and Leathley, who is also one of the acting executors.—The will of William Wigram, Esq., of Grosvenor-square, and Bennington Park, Herts, was proved under £25000 personalty. He has appointed his brothers, Money Wigram, Ely Duodecimus Wigram, and Lottus Totteham Wigram, Esqrs., together with his nephew, Unwin Heathcote, Esq., executors. The will is dated 22nd January, 1852. He bequeaths to each of his eleven surviving brothers a legacy of £10,000, or to their children, and a like legacy to each of the three daughters of his late brother, Sir Robert Fitz-Wigram, Bart., and £10,000 to his sister, Mrs. Catherine Tottenham, besides many liberal pecuniary bequests. The residue to be equally divided between the three younger sons of his late brother, Sir Robert, and his two nephews, Robert and William Heathcote Tottenham.

STATISTICS OF IRISH EMIGRATION.—The emigration from Ireland now averages somewhat under 100,000 a year. In 1856 it was 91,000, in 1855 it was 92,000. The proportion from the different provinces is maintained with singular exactness. In both years the number from Ulster was 31,000, and that from Munster 31,000. Of the numbers from Leinster, the counties which furnish the greatest proportion are Dublin and Kilkenny. From the county of Cork the emigration is very large, even in proportion to its size. In 1856 the numbers thence exceeded those of the whole of Leinster, and were double as great as the entire of the emigrants from Connaught.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE ON THE NORTH-EAST COAST.—The whole range of the east and north-east coast was visited on Monday morning by one of the heaviest gales that has been experienced for some time. It commenced shortly after midnight, and gradually increased in violence until three o'clock, when it blew with the force of a hurricane, accompanied by heavy falls of snow and hail. A sad list of casualties has been reported at Lloyd's.

RAILWAY COMPETITION.—The existing railway competition

has produced some curious results on both sides. *Inter alia*, the London and North-Western Company are carrying passengers by their line from Peterborough to London and back for three shillings. The distance is 112 miles, or 224 there and back. The company have to pay, under what is called the Gladstone award, 90 per cent back to other companies in division. Thus there is said to be left to the London and North-Western Company the sum of 3d., or 1d. for every 61 miles travelled over.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

RATHER extensive fluctuations have taken place in the value of the Funded Debt during the present week; nevertheless, the purchasers of stock for money have increased. French polities have chiefly engaged the attention of the jobbers, and the most absurd rumours have, as a matter of course, been afloat in reference to the future position of England and France. The reply of the Derby Cabinet to the original despatch of Count Walewski—which has been presented to the French Government—is anxiously looked for; but those who anticipate a pacific solution of the present differences have operated somewhat largely in Consols, and prices have consequently advanced. The publication, however, of the manifesto on the relations of the Emperor Napoleon with England has been regarded with any favour in the Stock Exchange. The enhanced quotations have, therefore, shown signs of weakness; but, on the whole, the market must be considered in a healthy state.

The applications to the Bank of England for discount accommodation have not increased; and out of doors the supply of unemployed capital is still very large. Great competition, therefore, exists amongst the Lombard-street bankers for good paper, which is readily discounted at 2½ per cent. In the Stock Exchange the quotation does not exceed 2 per cent upon Government security.

From a Treasury minute just issued we understand that, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed, the system of calling in Exchequer Bills annually to be paid off will be abandoned. The bills will be issued with coupons for the interest, and remain out at the option of the holders.

The imports of the precious metals have been on a liberal scale—viz., about £290,000 from Australia, £432,000 from Mexico, the West Indies, &c., £50,700 from New York, and £70,000 from the Continent. For gold there has been some inquiry for shipment to France; but the export of silver to the East by the present packet is only £16,900.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of France is now about £13,000,000, and in the National Bank of Vienna, £10,000,000. The latter institution is expected to resume specie payments by the end of the year.

Most of the Continental exchanges have shown a more favourable tendency. The quotation at St. Petersburg is only 35, which, under ordinary circumstances, would leave a large margin of profit on the shipment of gold to England.

On Monday the Three per Cent Consols for Money opened at 98½, and closed at 98½, after having been done at 98½. Consols, for Account, varied from 98½ to 98½. India Bonds were done at 25s. to 30s.; Exchequer Bills, 30s. to 42s. prem.; and the Bonds, 100s.; Bank Stock was firm, at 227 and 226; India Stock, 222. On Tuesday rather an important rise took place in the Three per Cents, which advanced from 98½ to 97. The New Two-and-a-Half per Cents were 80s.; and Consols, for Account, touched 97½. India Bonds sold at 30s. prem. Exchequer Bills, 40s. to 43s. prem.; and the Bonds, 101 and 100½. Bank Stock realised 223, 227, and 225½; and India Stock, 221. Rather higher rates prevailed at one time on Wednesday, the Three per Cents, for Money, having marked 97½, closing at 97. India Bonds were 27s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 30s. to 42s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 185s., 100s.; Ditto, 185s., 101s. There was some flatness in the market on Thursday; nevertheless the fluctuations in prices were trifling. The Three per Cents, for Money, were done at 96½; for the Account, 96½. 97. Exchequer Bills were 23s. to 42s. prem.; the Bonds, 100s. and 101s. The Directors of the Bank of England made no change in their rates of discount.

In the early part of the week the Foreign House was wholly devoid of animation, and prices, almost generally, showed signs of weakness.

Since then, however, there has been more firmness in it, and the quotations have rather advanced:—Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 102; Buenos Ayres Deferred, 18; Danish Five per Cents, 103 ex div.; Granada Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents, New Active, 20; Mexican Three per Cents, 20½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 56½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Russian Five per Cents, 111 ex div.; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91½; Spanish Three per Cents, 44½; Spanish New Deferred, 20; Turkish Six per Cents, 102½; Turkish Four per Cents, 104½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66; and Dutch Four per Cents, 100½.

The value of most Joint-stock Bank Shares has been supported, but the transactions have been trifling, considering the abundance of money:—Agric and United Service have marked 62; Australasia, 85; London Joint-stock, 30½; and London and Westminster, 44½.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have met a slow market. St. Katharine Dock shares have been sold at 95; Southampton, 72½ ex div.; Victoria, New, 13½; Australian Agricultural, 25½; Crystal Palace, 12½; Electric Telegraph, 10½; English and Australian Copper, 1½ ex div.; European and American Steam, 3½; London General Omnibus, 3½; North British Australasian, 3½ ex div.; North of Europe Steam, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 79½; Royal Mail Steam, 6½; Berlin Waterworks, 4½; Chelsea, 10; Grand Junction, 6½; Lambeth, 9½; Birmingham Canal, 93 ex div.; Oxford, 10½; Regent's, 10½; Hungerford Bridge, 6½; and Vauxhall, 17½.

Owing to a considerable decline in the traffic receipts, especially upon the South-Eastern, the Railway Share Market has continued very flat, and prices have shown a drooping tendency. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 90½ ex div.; Caledonian, 94½; Eastern Counties, 59 ex div.; Eastern Union, B Stock, 33; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 65½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 23; Great Northern, 102½ ex div.; Ditto, B Stock, 126½ ex div.; Great Western, 58½ ex div.; Lancaster and Carlisle, 85; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 91½ ex div.; London and Brighton, 106½; London and North-Western, 98½ ex div.; Ditto, Eightights, 4 ex div.; London and South-Western, 92½ ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 39½; Midland, 9½ ex div.; North British, 52; North-Eastern—Berwick, 92½ ex div.; Ditto, Leeds, 48; Ditto, York, 76½; North Staffordshire, 17½; North-Western, 84 ex div.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 32; Shropshire Union, 48½; South Devon, 38½ ex div.; South-Eastern, 70½ ex div.; Stockton and Darlington, 36½ ex div.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 99 ex div.; Midland, Bradford Preference Stock, 95 ex div.; South Staffordshire, 10½ ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 13½; Eastern Union, Four per Cent, 70½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 75½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, redeemable at 10 per cent premium, 111½ ex div.; Ditto, at 5 per cent, 62½ ex div.; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 102½ ex div.; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 93½; Ditto, Five per Cent (redeemable) Preference, 100; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 74 ex div.; London and Brighton, New Flyer per Cent, No. 4, 11½; London and North-Western—Coventry and Nuneaton, Five per Cent, 116 ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 120½; Midland Consolidated—Bristol and Birmingham, 138; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 100 ex div.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Debenture Stock, in perpetuity, 99½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 18½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, New, 5½; Ceylon, 2½; East Indian, 109½; Ditto, E. Share Extension, 7½; Grand Trunk of Canada, Six per Cent Debentures, 81½; Ditto, Second Issue at 3 per cent discount of the Two Million Pre-service Loan, 17½; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½; Ditto, New, 2½; Great Western of Canada, 19½; Ditto, New, 11½; Madras, Fourth Extension, 5½.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 3½; Eastern of France, 27½; Great Luxembourg, 8; Northern of France, 37½; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Fusion Shares, 32½; Recife and San Francisco, 9; Riga and Dunaburg, 1½; Samre and Meuse, 8; West Flanders, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 9½.

very limited business has been transacted in Mining Shares. Compared with last week, however, very little change has taken place in the quotations. Great Wheal Vor have sold at 17½; Anna Bertha, 18½; Vale of Towey, 12½; West Bassett, 4½; Wheal Edward, 7½; Cobre Copper, 40½; General, 18; Linares, 9; Mariquita, 7; Port Phillip, 4; and United Mexican, 4.

THE MARKETS.

COIN-EXCHANGE, March 8.—The supply of £1,100,000 in gold in last week's market was on £1,000,000, and there was a slight improvement in the demand for most kinds, with a slight increase in the price of gold.

The few pieces of silver on show were easily disposed of at fairly full prices.

Both gold and silver were in great demand, and the quotations ruled a shade higher.

Flour sold in fair request, at full prices.

Meal, 10s. to 12s.; barley, 12s. to 14s. per quarter.

Wheat, 10s. to 12s.; oats, 12s. to 14s.

Rapeseed, 10s. to 12s.; beans, 12s. to 14s.

Linseed, 10s. to 12s.; beans, 12s. to 14s.

Flaxseed, 10s. to 12s.; beans, 12s. to 14s.

Linseed, 10s. to 12s

THE GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

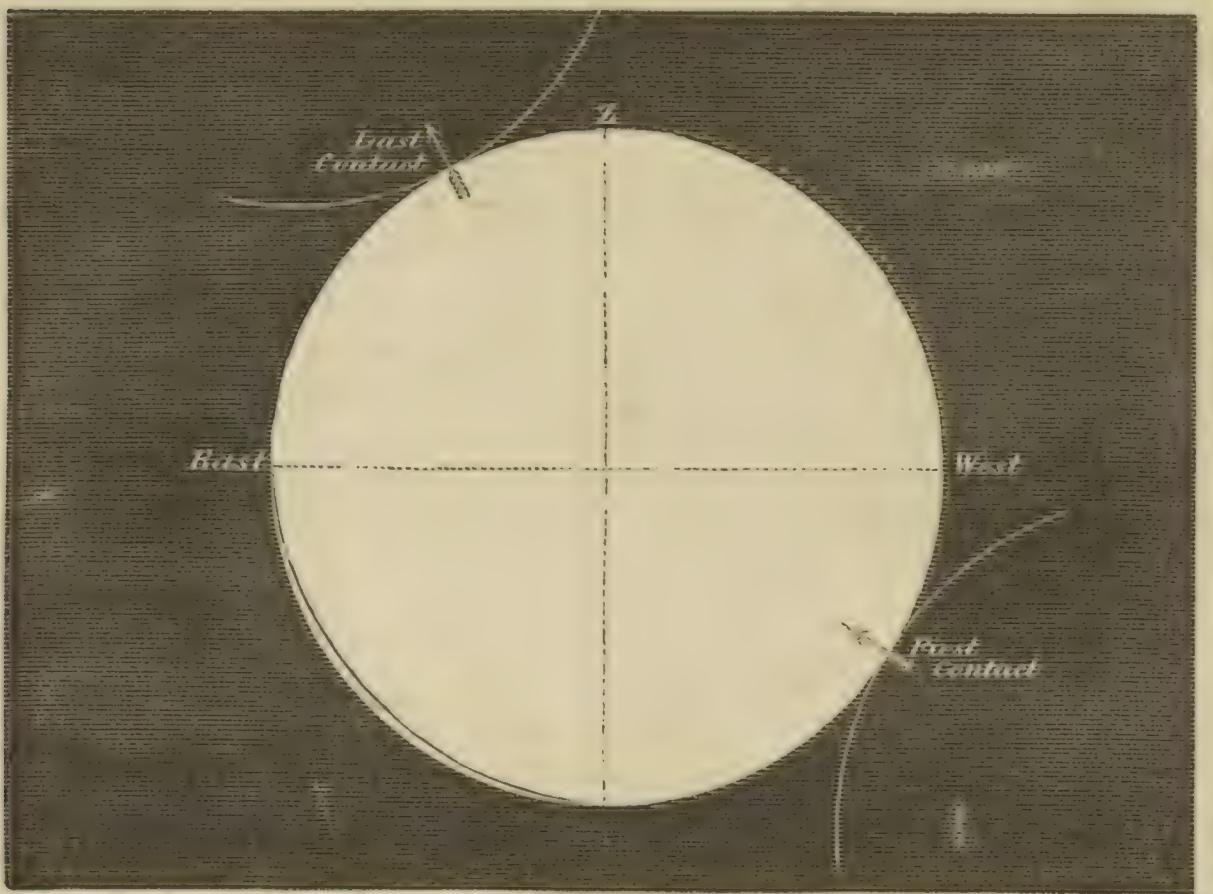


FIG. 1.—DIAGRAM SHOWING THE FIRST AND LAST CONTACT OF THE MOON'S SHADOW ON THE 15TH.

The eclipse of the Sun which will occur at midday on Monday next, the 15th inst., is especially noticeable on many accounts; and not the least so that it will be the most remarkable eclipse of the Sun that will be visible in this country during the present century. For this reason we propose to enter into a few particulars connected with so interesting an event.

The Moon being our nearest neighbour, while most of the planets, and all the stars are in comparison immensely beyond it, it must of necessity happen that at one time or other it must pass over, and *eclipse* or *occur*, every star and planet within its zone. Nor is the Sun itself exempt from being thus hidden, and on these occasions is exhibited the most striking and impressive of all the occasional phenomena of astronomy, an eclipse of the Sun, in which a greater or less portion of its disc is obscured, and, as it were, obliterated by the superposition of that of the Moon. When at the moment that the Moon is so centrally superposed on the Sun, it so happens that her distance from the Earth is such as to render her angular diameter less than the Sun's, the very singular phenomenon we are now

expecting—an *annular solar eclipse*—takes place when the edge of the Sun appears for a few minutes as a narrow ring of light, projecting on all sides beyond the dark circle occupied by the Moon in its centre. "A solar eclipse can only happen when the Sun and Moon are in conjunction, that is to say, have the same, or nearly the same, position in the heavens, or the same longitude. This condition can only be fulfilled at the time of a new moon, though it by no means follows that at every conjunction there must be an eclipse of the Sun." "The phenomena of an eclipse," writes Sir John Herschel, "is interesting and instructive in a physical point of view, as it teaches us that the Moon is an opaque body, terminated by a real and sharply-defined surface intercepting light like a solid. It proves to us, also, that at those times when we cannot see the Moon she really exists, and pursues her course; and that when we see her only as a crescent, however narrow, the whole globular body is there, filling up the deficient outlines, though unseen."

The phenomena attending eclipses of the Sun are numerous and striking, and will, doubtless, be observed with as great care in this eclipse as in those which happened in the years 1842 and 1851. The latter eclipses were seen to great advantage, and the various appearances have been described with great minuteness and detail by the astronomers who tra-

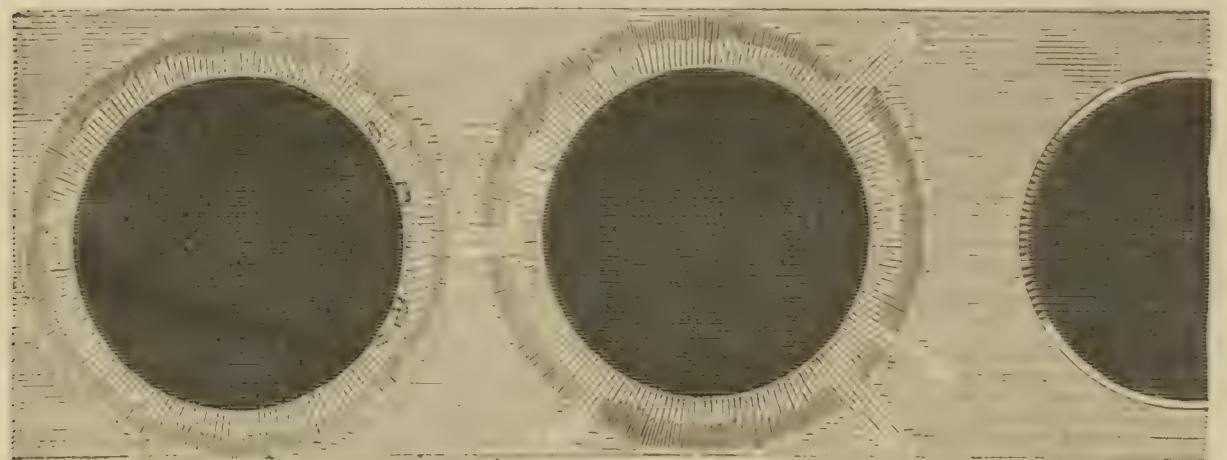


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

overed to those parts of Europe where the eclipses were total and central. In the present instance the diameters of the Sun and Moon are so nearly alike that the eclipse will be almost total; only a very slender thread of light will be seen surrounding the Moon at the instant of greatest darkness; but the duration of this bright ring of light will not exceed thirteen seconds in England, and it has been calculated that the augmentation of the Moon's diameter during the eclipse will cause it to be total in the vicinity of the Island of Madeira. Under the most favourable circumstances of an annular eclipse the Moon may remain on the disc of the Sun for nine minutes and fifty-six seconds; and in a total eclipse the Sun's disc may be completely obscured for a space of six minutes.

The darkness which prevails even during a total eclipse of the Sun is much less than might be expected; and, even when the Sun has been completely hid for a space of between four and five minutes, the light was estimated at the instant of total obscurity to be as great as that of the full Moon. During an annular eclipse the chink of sunshine dispels nearly all darkness. Baily, who observed the annular eclipse of 1851 to considerable advantage, states that the darkness during the period of the annulus was not greater than that caused by a temporary cloud passing

over the Sun; the light, however, he remarked, was of a peculiar character, being something like that produced by the Sun shining through a morning mist. The effect of this partial darkness on animals is very remarkable, and similar in all respects to the closing in of night.

One of the most remarkable appearances which occurs during a total eclipse of the Sun is the crown of bright white light which surrounds the dark body of the Moon at the time of total obscurity (as in Figure 2), and marks the position of both luminaries in the heavens. This crown generally takes a radiating form, some of the rays being much longer than others, as in Fig. 3 of the accompanying diagram, which is copied from the description by M. Schmidt of the total eclipse of July, 1851. This is generally supposed to be due to an atmosphere surrounding the Sun. In addition to this phenomenon, which has been seen at nearly every total eclipse, several rose-coloured prominences of irregular shape in immediate contact with the dark edges of the Moon were perceived with the greatest distinctness in the eclipses of 1842 and 1851. The first figure shows the form and position of those crimson protuberances, from which it will be seen that they are of fantastic shapes and at unequal distances apart. These are likewise generally supposed



FIG. 6.

FIG. 7.

FIG. 8.

to have some connection with the atmosphere of the Sun, and to be the same as the bright and irregular streaks of light sometimes seen on its disc, and known by the name of *faculae*. The most prominent of those rose-coloured spots are connected by a line of the same bright crimson tint, and the two lower ones presented an appearance similar to that of a flame blown aside by the wind (Fig. 5). These appearances have been observed in a greater or less degree in almost every other eclipse of the Sun, but have not been described with such minuteness. It would be desirable to note the form and position of all the dark spots and *faculae* on the Sun's disc for a few days previous to and following the eclipse. The *faculae* are always most conspicuous at the margins of the Sun, and, like the spots, confined to the Sun's equatorial zone.

A remarkable appearance was noticed by Mr. Bain during the well-remembered annular eclipse of 1836, which had likewise been seen in former ones, although not apparently to such advantage. Just before the Moon was projected completely on the Sun, and the annulus formed, and when the dark margin of the Moon was almost in contact with the bright margin of the Sun, a number of dark lines or breaks were noticed in the thread of light on the western side of the Sun. This presented the appearance of a number of bright beads strung together (Fig. 4). As the Moon advanced on the Sun's disc those projections, which at first had the appearance of lunar mountains in high relief, seemed to increase in size, and were stretched out in the form of long dark lines, and, when the Moon was fairly projected on the Sun, they suddenly gave way, and the expected narrow thread of light of the annulus made its appearance. A similar row of lucid points was noticed just previous to the disappearance of the annulus when the eastern margins of the Sun and Moon were in contact, and, in fact, every appearance as at the beginning, but in an inverse order. It was noticed that those bright beads became more and more rounded the closer the margins of the Sun and Moon were in contact. They did not remain visible for more than six or eight seconds.

Although the rose-coloured prominences have been most conspicuously visible during total eclipses (and the same remark applies to the coronal, yet similar appearances have been well seen during annular, and even partial, eclipses. In the annular eclipse of February 18, 1736, a portion of the corona was distinctly seen at that part of the Moon's circumference which had not yet entered upon the solar disc, and when a considerable part of the Sun was yet uncovered. In the annular eclipse of September 1820, just before the annulus was formed, a very small arch of light was perceived at that part of the Sun's disc yet unobscured, which appeared like a thin reddish thread of light, and might be compared, both as to colour and appearance, with the end of the flame of an Argand lamp. In the annular eclipse of May, 1836, shortly before the formation of the annulus, and when the cusps of the Sun were thirty or forty degrees from each other, an arch of faint red light was seen to extend between them, and this appearance lasted several seconds. Similar phenomena were seen in the United States during the eclipses of February 1833 and 1847. In the partial eclipse visible at London on June 28, 1868, a small part of the disc of the Moon without the Sun was visible. In the excellent suggestions issued by the British Association for the observation of the total eclipse of July 28, 1851, it is stated, by an oversight, that the corona and red flames are only visible at the time of a total eclipse; but from the above observations it would appear that we may expect to see something of those phenomena during the present one, although not to such perfection as when the darkness is complete.

Some of the brighter stars and planets may be expected to be seen at the instant of total obscurity; Jupiter will be two hours and a half to the east of the meridian at this moment, and high up; Venus will be a little to the east of the Sun, and nearly in the same parallel; and Mercury will be to the west of the Sun and more than five degrees south of it. The principal stars in Lyra, Aquila, Cygnus, Pegasus, Andromeda, Aries, Perseus, Taurus, and Auriga, and the Pole Star, may also be looked for, and the places of such stars as are seen should be noted, so as to be able to identify them afterwards.

An excellent account of the Annular Eclipse of May 26, 1854, as observed in Canada, appears in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of that year. Figures 6, 7, and 8, respectively represent the phases of the eclipse in London at 6h. 21m. p.m., 1h. 04m. p.m., and 1h. 39m. p.m. of the 15th inst., as they will appear to the naked eye. The greatest obscuration takes place at 1h. p.m.

The superintendent of the *Nautical Almanac* solicits publicity for the accompanying table, relating to the great solar eclipse of March 15th, which is accurate to the extent required for popular purposes. The various towns, &c., have been so selected that the inhabitants of most parts of England and Wales may adopt that tabular place which is nearest to their locality. By "local times" must be understood the mean or clock times at the respective places. "Begins," of course, denotes the first apparent contact of the Moon's limb with that of the Sun, and "Ends," its last contact. Of the position on the Sun's limb where

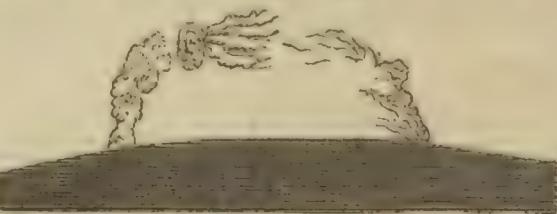
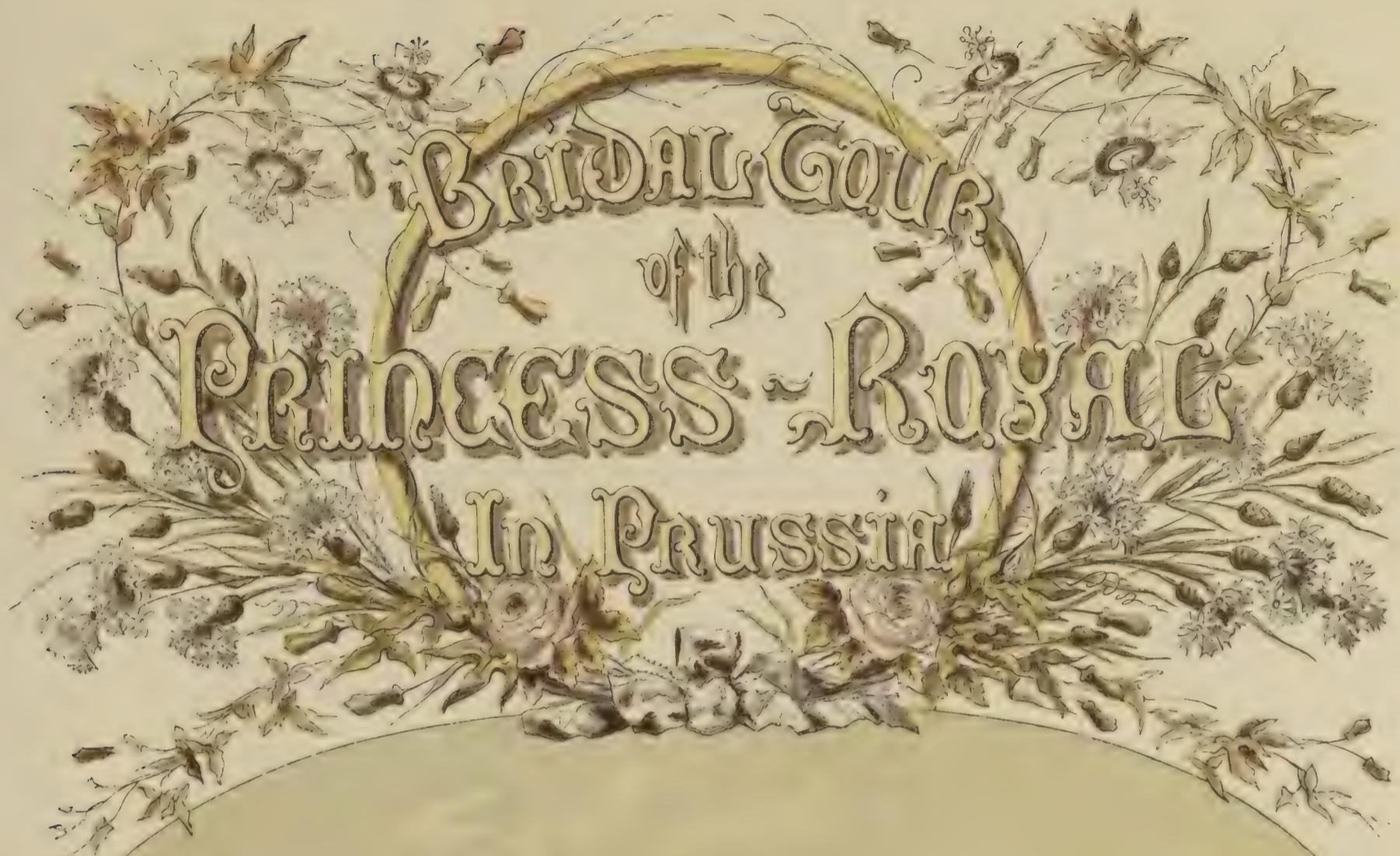


FIG. 5.

the latter occurs observers will have sufficient warning, but with respect to the former it is necessary to state that attention must be directed to that part of the Sun's limb corresponding to between one-sixth and one-seventh of the circumference of the disc, reckoned from the bottom towards the right. "Magnitude" is intended to show the extent of the Sun's disc eclipsed, assuming its diameter to consist of 1000 parts.

Place.	Loca Times.	Local Times.	Place.	Loca Times.	Local Times.
Place.	Begins, a.m.	Ends, p.m.	Place.	Begins, a.m.	Ends, p.m.
Aberdeen ..	.. 11 26 3	99	Kelso ..	.. 11 33 6	912
Abergavenny ..	.. 11 26 3	981	Kircudbright ..	.. 11 30 0	916
Alnwick ..	.. 11 37 0	935	Lancaster ..	.. 11 36 1	963
Anglesea ..	.. 11 9 13	956	Leeds ..	.. 11 36 1	920
Armagh ..	.. 11 10 7	892	Leicester ..	.. 11 36 9	969
Arundel ..	.. 11 17 7	973	Leith ..	.. 11 20 8	977
Arxminster ..	.. 11 25 1	988	Leves ..	.. 11 33 2	923
Asheybury ..	.. 11 26 4	991	Lichfield ..	.. 11 32 9	980
Aystonbury ..	.. 11 29 0	973	Limerick ..	.. 11 58 3	965
Bath ..	.. 11 22 5	943	Lisburn ..	.. 11 49 5	985
Beaumaris ..	.. 11 22 5	943	Liverpool ..	.. 11 28 3	932
Bedford ..	.. 11 30 7	974	Lovestoft ..	.. 11 51 9	974
Berwick-on-Tweed ..	.. 11 33 6	925	Lyme Regis ..	.. 11 25 2	989
Berwngbhan ..	.. 11 32 6	983	Midstone ..	.. 11 44 1	967
Blackburn ..	.. 11 31 3	953	Malvern ..	.. 11 30 4	985
Bedmida ..	.. 11 16 0	980	Manchester ..	.. 11 32 0	961
Bolton ..	.. 11 31 3	958	Mariboro ..	.. 11 44 6	954
Boston ..	.. 11 42 8	997	Marlborough ..	.. 11 32 4	997
Bradford, Yorkshire ..	.. 11 35 0	928	Market ..	.. 11 23 6	977
Brecon ..	.. 11 21 4	974	Montgomery ..	.. 11 25 6	968
Bridgewater ..	.. 11 23 4	985	Newark ..	.. 11 39 1	965
Brighton ..	.. 11 40 1	965	Newcastle-under-Lyne ..	.. 11 31 6	968
Bristol ..	.. 11 27 8	991	Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	.. 11 37 0	944
Buckingham ..	.. 11 30 9	993	Newmarket ..	.. 11 41 4	986
Bury ..	.. 11 32 1	969	Newport, Isle of Wight ..	.. 11 37 7	975
Cambridge ..	.. 11 42 8	989	Newport, Wales ..	.. 11 26 0	945
Canterbury ..	.. 11 46 9	961	Northampton ..	.. 11 37 3	958
Cardiff ..	.. 11 24 4	982	Nottingham ..	.. 11 49 9	945
Carlisle ..	.. 11 18 2	984	Nottingham ..	.. 11 49 9	945
Carmarvon ..	.. 11 30 3	978	Oxford ..	.. 11 37 2	984
Chatham ..	.. 11 43 3	971	Pembroke ..	.. 11 46 0	954
Chelmsford ..	.. 11 44 1	976	Penzance ..	.. 11 3 3	977
Cheltenham ..	.. 11 31 1	969	Peterborough ..	.. 11 41 3	995
Chester ..	.. 11 29 5	974	Plymouth ..	.. 11 18 5	985
Chesterfield ..	.. 11 36 0	975	Poole ..	.. 11 37 4	987
Chichester ..	.. 11 38 7	975	Portsmouth ..	.. 11 35 0	978
Cirencester ..	.. 11 31 4	995	Preston ..	.. 11 30 1	953
Chester ..	.. 11 46 7	973	Ramsgate ..	.. 11 44 6	958
Cork ..	.. 10 59 3	914	Richmond, Yorkshire ..	.. 11 38 2	958
Coventry ..	.. 11 31 6	987	Ripon ..	.. 11 35 7	959
Croydon ..	.. 11 40 8	976	Roscommon ..	.. 11 29 7	984
Dartmouth ..	.. 11 21 4	995	Rutland ..	.. 11 39 3	995
Deal ..	.. 11 48 5	955	Salisbury ..	.. 11 31 6	995
Denbigh ..	.. 11 25 6	975	Scarborough ..	.. 11 42 5	970
Derby ..	.. 11 33 2	960	Shrewsbury ..	.. 11 45 2	967
Doncaster ..	.. 11 34 0	979	Sheffield ..	.. 11 29 9	972
Dorchester ..	.. 11 27 9	975	Shrewsbury ..	.. 11 40 8	961
Dover ..	.. 11 48 1	955	Southport ..	.. 11 33 5	984
Dublin ..	.. 11 27 1	918	Stafford ..	.. 11 39 2	975
Durham ..	.. 11 36 7	948	Sunderland ..	.. 11 34 2	948
Edinburgh ..	.. 11 30 2	908	Swansea ..	.. 11 21 1	970
Ely ..	.. 11 42 9	960	Windon ..	.. 11 32 3	960
Exeter ..	.. 11 22 3	992	Wimborne ..	.. 11 42 1	966
Falmouth ..	.. 11 13 7	982	Witney ..	.. 11 40 8	977
Glasgow ..	.. 11 24 6	985	Tavistock ..	.. 11 18 7	945
Gloucester ..	.. 11 30 1	986	Torquay ..	.. 11 22 1	967
Gravesend ..	.. 11 43 3	973	Tunbridge ..	.. 11 13 9	960
Great Grimsby ..	.. 11 43 8	945	Warwick ..	.. 11 31 0	960
Greenwich ..	.. 11 41 4	976	Watford ..	.. 11 39 3	985
Guilford ..	.. 11 34 2	979	Weslpool ..	.. 11 26 4	964
Hallifax ..	.. 11 34 1	966	Weymouth ..	.. 11 27 7	991
Hastings ..	.. 11 43 9	959	Wigan ..	.. 11 30 0	955
Hereford ..	.. 11 24 1	960	Windsor ..	.. 11 34 1	980
Hertford ..	.. 11 41 4	942	Wolverhampton ..	.. 11 31 9	978
Holyhead ..	.. 11 47 9	980	Worcester ..	.. 11 30 7	965
Hull ..	.. 11 47 9	980	Yarmouth ..	.. 11 31	



BRIDAL TOUR
of the
Princess Royal
In PRUSSIA



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM, AT ANTWERP.

THE BRIDAL TOUR
OR THE
PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK
WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

It would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to point out a marriage which, so far as such an event affects the welfare of nations, was ever formed under more favourable auspices than that of Prince Frederick William of Prussia with the Princess Royal of England. Under the impression that the bridal tour of the illustrious couple is worthy of some more enduring record than the fugitive accounts of each circumstance as it occurred, we have grouped together the chief incidents of the Continental portion of the tour, including the State Entry of the Prince and Princess into Berlin and the week's festivities that ensued—so that this Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be a permanent and, with the accompanying Illustrations, an interesting record, to be referred to when the event itself shall have passed into the domain of history. The tour was throughout a triumphal procession, the Royal couple being everywhere welcomed with the most joyous and hearty feelings; and as regards Prussia the whole nation seems to have delighted to do the Princess Royal honour, and in honouring her to do honour to the nation from which she springs.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL COUPLE AT ANTWERP.

The squadron which conveyed their Royal Highnesses from the British shores on Tuesday, February 2nd, proceeded no further than the Nore that night—starting the following morning (Wednesday) at six o'clock for Antwerp.

The good people of Antwerp were kept in a continuous state of suspense as to whether the squadron would not disembark their Royal freight at some other point, inasmuch as the weather had been twenty-four hours before so tempestuous that their quays had been flooded. The delay at the Nore caused more misgivings. The people, the troops, and the various functionaries assembled at an early hour on the Quai Vandycq, and the King, accompanied by the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, arrived as early as ten o'clock. He would have been earlier, but he also was kept back by a fog on the railway. Soon after he arrived a telegraphic message came across Channel stating that the Royal squadron had been delayed, and the troops were thereupon marched back to barracks. At half-past two o'clock, however, came a telegraphic message to the Pilot-house that the Royal squadron had arrived at Flushing at eleven, and would probably enter the port of Antwerp between three and four.

The news quickly spread through the town, and it was brought to the knowledge of the dearest and most indifferent by the loud booming of the great bell of the Cathedral. Crowds again gathered upon the streets, and in an incredibly short space of time the quays were filled from end to end with people. The Cuirassiers again appeared on their stout Flemish steeds, and a regiment of Chasseurs and soldiers of the Line marched on to the quays. By a few simple manœuvres, executed with precision, they soon succeeded in clearing an open space on the landing-wharf, and covering it with carpets brilliant in colour and elegant in design. The Ministers, Consuls, and civil and military functionaries, all wearing their richest uniforms, now began to assemble, and, as each when he arrived was admitted to the carpeted space, that little oasis ere long presented a splendid appearance. The effect of the spectacle was still further heightened by the arrival of the King, the Prince, and a brilliant staff of officers. His Majesty was a military uniform, with the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia.

The firing of the guns of Fort Lillo, nine miles below the city, precisely at three o'clock, was the first signal of the approach of the Royal squadron. After passing that station, the squadron was saluted by Fort du Nord, the guns of which were just visible above the earthworks, and amid the noise and smoke thus occasioned the Royal yachts passed the heavily-armed batteries on the south bank of the Scheldt, the entrance to the new docks, and the double line of fortifications. A few mere turns of the paddle-wheels, and they glide majestically into a scene of singular beauty. As far as the eye can reach, the river, here as broad and as deep as the Thames at Greenwich, flows in a straight line, its bosom unbroken by the stroke of a single oar. On the right bank are seen a series of magnificent quays, more than a mile in length, planted with a double row of trees, and lined by numerous edifices. They are crowded with people, some of them wearing

the national costume of Belgium, and many of the houses are flying the flags of England, Prussia, and Belgium. The basins at the bottom of the town are well filled with shipping gaily dressed in the brightest colours. The *Victoria and Albert*, with the Prussian flag at the main and the union-jack at the fore, and decorated in the most tasteful manner, moved slowly up and the shouts of the spectators. She anchored in the centre of the river, nearly opposite the Port de L'Ecaut, and was saluted by the guns of the Citadel and by those of the Tête de Flandre. The *Fairy* passed between the *Victoria and Albert* and the quay, and dropped for a moment a little further up the river. Her example was followed by the *Osborne* and the *Victoria*. The *Curacao* also steamed up in the same direction; but before taking up her position by the side of her gay consort she returned the salute of the Citadel with two broadsides, which seemed almost to shake the earth.

As soon as the firing had ceased the King proceeded on board the

Victoria and Albert, and after embarking with his suite, including

the young Prince and Princess, gave them a hearty welcome to his dominions. Lord and Lady Howard de Walden also went on board the yacht and offered their congratulations to the

Highnesses. A few minutes were spent in receiving the pro

of the officers of the ship, and, the *Victoria and Albert* having

the Princess Royal was conducted by

on board in the boats belonging to the Royal yacht. The moment that the Princess left the side of the *Victoria and Albert*, the crew—officers and men—mounted the paddle-boxes, and gave three such cheers as probably the good people of Antwerp never heard before. The crew of the *Curacao*, too, who now manned the yards, as well as those of the *Fairy*, the *Osborne*, and the *Victoria*, sent forth repeated hurrahs, in a style which evidently astonished the amiable but somewhat stolid Flemings.

The Princess Royal was landed on shore and conducted to the carriage by the King, her august husband following between the two Belgian Princes. The utmost anxiety was manifested by the people to see her Royal Highness, in whom they apparently felt an unusual interest, and the arrival of the *Victoria and Albert* was the signal for

cheerful, lively manner, and seemed nothing the worse for the voyage from Gravesend. She wore a dress of light-coloured moiré antique, a black velvet pelisse, and a grey silk bonnet, trimmed with flowers and cherry-coloured ribbons. The Prince wore a Prussian uniform. All the Royal party, with the exception of the Count of Flanders, entered one carriage, drawn by four beautiful bays. It was intended that the Royal carriages, of which there were two, should be followed to the station by the coaches of the Ambassadors, Consuls, and civil and military authorities in something like order; but, as it is not the practice in Antwerp to line the streets with soldiers or policemen on such occasions, the consequence was that, the moment the carriage containing the King and the young Prince and Princess moved from the quay, the crowd, disregarding the military escort, rushed in behind it and isolated it from the others.

The Prince and Princess simply drove through the streets to the railway station; flags, crowds of spectators, and hearty cheers marked their progress, and at the station they were received by a regiment of Rifles, their band playing "God Save the Queen." In a few more minutes they were rolling along in a special train to Brussels. In the evening the *Fairy* treated the townspeople to a display of fireworks, which had a very brilliant effect, and gave great delight to the crowds assembled on the quays.

BRUSSELS.

The Royal bride and bridegroom, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Brabant, Count of Flanders, Lord Howard de Walden, the British Ambassador, Lady Howard, M. Brockhausen, the Prussian Minister in Belgium, and a large concourse of distinguished personages, arrived at the railway terminus on Wednesday evening, at six o'clock, having performed the journey from Antwerp within one hour.

A numerous crowd of respectable persons had assembled from an early hour of the day in the neighbourhood of the railway station, in the Place des Nations, and of the Boulevard du Jardin Botanique, in expectation of the arrival of the Royal party several hours before that event took place. As the night, however, was approaching the disappointment of the crowd became very great.

In the interior of the station were M. Liedts, the Governor of Brabant; M. Gillon, Burgomaster of Saint-Josse-ten-Noode; Lieutenant-General Baron Chazal, General Goethals, the officers of the military household, of the King, and of the Duke of Brabant, and the officers of the Place de Bruxelles.

One half of a battalion of the Chasseurs Carabiniers formed rank within the station.

On the arrival of the Royal train the military band in waiting played the English national anthem, "God Save the Queen."

His Majesty, their Royal Highnesses, and suites, having graciously bowed their acknowledgments of the cordial greetings which met them on every side, ascended the eight state carriages in waiting, and the cortège proceeded immediately to the Palace by the Boulevards, under the escort of two squadrons of the Regiment of Guides.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William were received on their arrival at the Palace by the Duchess of Brabant, who was surrounded by her ladies of honour and the principal officers of the Ducal household.

The Royal cortège entered the Palace at a quarter before seven o'clock. The grand Court dinner, which was to have taken place at seven o'clock, was then postponed until eight o'clock.

This delay, occasioned by the obstacles which the English flotilla had encountered in the Scheldt, had deranged the whole of the preparations which had been made for the 1st of the evening. The grand dignitaries, the high functionaries of State, and the members of the Diplomatic Corps, who had been invited for eight o'clock, were obliged to wait, standing, the arrival of the Royal party, who did not enter into the *salle* of the diplomatic circle until nearly half-past nine o'clock. Before eight o'clock the ball-room was filled with guests numbering more than a thousand. There were no formal presentations made, as the time was too limited to permit such a ceremony. His Majesty, Prince Frederick William and his Royal English bride, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, entered the ball-room about half-past nine o'clock, through which they walked for some time, saluting all persons whom they met.

Amongst the company assembled were the Ministers of State and the Ministers with portfolios; the Presidents and other officers of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives; Sir Thomas Walker, Secretary of the British Legation; and Messrs. Barrow and Johnson, Consul-General of Peru; M. de Brabant, Minister of Prussia, with M. Magnus, Secretary of Legation; Baron Vrints de Treunfeld, Austrian Minister; M. de Crem, the P. J. N. M. M. A. D. M. M. Minister of France; M. Bouchot, Belgian American Minister; M. Carvalho de Moraes, Chargé d'Affaires of the Brazils; M. Sancho, resident Minister of Spain; M. Lambert, Consul-General of Greece; M. Veydt, Consul-General of Guatemala; M. Oldenlove, Consul-General of Hanover; Baron de Gratry, Minister of Grand Ducal Hesse; Baron de Gericke, Minister of the Low Countries; M. Mariano de Rivero, Consul-General of Peru; M. de Richter, Minister of Russia; Count de Montalvo, Sardinian Minister; M. Claessens Moris, Consul-General of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; M. Jagta, Chargé d'Affaires of Sweden and Norway; and his Excellency Dira Bey, Minister of Turkey. All the Secretaries and Attachés of those diplomatic legations, with their ladies, accompanied the chiefs of their respective missions.

Monsignor Gonella retired soon after he had exchanged salutations with the King and the several Royal Princes and Princesses. Lord Howard de Walden, the Minister of Prussia, was attacked with indisposition on his return from Antwerp, and was therefore unable to be present in the evening at the Palace. The Princess Frederick

diamonds, and wore a necklace and brooch of diamonds. The Princess de Ligne was attired in a sky-blue robe of great taste; the Princess de Croz wore a robe of white crape and flounces, trimmed with black lace. The elegance and richness of the dress of Madame Barrot were greatly admired; she wore a head-dress composed of roses and diamonds. Madame Henry de Ligne wore a diadem of brilliants, and a necklace of pearls which dazzled every eye.

The ball was opened by their Royal Highnesses. The quadrille was composed of the Duke of Brabant dancing with the Princess Frederick William, and Prince Frederick William dancing with the Princess de Ligne. The Count of Flanders danced in the second quadrille, having as partner Madame the Princess de Croz. The Count of Flanders took part in several country dances. Madame the Duchess de Brabant did not dance throughout the night. The dancing, in general, was not very animated. The guests, who came in great numbers, were more anxious to see than to dance.

At eleven o'clock the Royal party entered the Salle de Buffet, where exquisite refreshments were laid out in profusion amidst a forest of flowers of the rarest plants and several jets of perfumed water.

On their return to the ball-room the dancing was resumed, and continued till supper hour. The supper was of a richness truly Royal. After supper the King, the Prince and Princess Frederick William, and the Duchess of Brabant, retired to their several apartments. The dancing, however, continued until half-past twelve o'clock in the presence of the Belgian Princes.

The Royal pair left Brussels on Thursday morning at eight o'clock. The King accompanied their Royal Highnesses as far as the railway station, where a special train was in waiting to conduct them to Cologne. Eight of the Court carriages in grand liveries conducted the Royal family and their august visitors to the station, under an escort of two squadrons of the Regiment of the Guides. The Duke of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, and the Ministers Plenipotentiary of England and Prussia accompanied their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess to the frontier by Verviers.

The first ceremony of this day's progress was the presentation of an address of welcome at Herbesthal, which is the first town of Prussia through which the Royal pair passed.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

Going on, the train, at half-past twelve, reached Aix-la-Chapelle, where the welcome was most enthusiastic. The public buildings were gaily dressed in evergreens, flags were suspended in the streets, and, where flags were too expensive, the inhabitants, according to a Continental custom, hung out hearthrugs, or a piece of gay carpeting. The British Ambassador, Lord Bloomfield, here met the bride and bridegroom, having left Berlin for the purpose. Immediately upon arrival the Prince and Princess partook of luncheon at the Presidential Offices, and afterwards visited the lions of Aix-la-Chapelle among which, of course, the Cathedral of Charlemagne occupies the foremost place.

COLOGNE.

Train was then again taken, and at six o'clock in the evening the Royal pair were at Cologne. Here they were received at the railway terminus by Prussian officials, specially deputed for the purpose, and also by a brilliant throng. The cheers were vigorous, and addresses were presented and responded to. A batch of handsome bridal gifts here awaited the Royal pair, sent from the various guilds of the town. It was noted, however, that, although every other body was represented by a deputation at the formal reception given at the station, the Roman Catholic clergy had sent no representative, and the courtesy was much remarked upon.

From the terminus the Royal cortège passed through the illuminated streets, first to the Cathedral, to which the Prince conducted his wife, to impress her mind with "one of the most imposing spectacles that human eyes have ever witnessed." The exterior of the Cathedral, that gigantic forest of buttresses and arches, adorned with the most exquisite carvings in stone, had been illuminated all round with red fires, and it is only he who has seen this uncompleted but incomparable edifice that can form even a faint idea of the picturesque effect. Imagine this greatest and finest work of Gothic architecture to consist, instead of stone, of red-hot iron. Even the brilliant sparks which issue from iron in that state were not wanting here, firewheels and fountains having been placed at different appropriate points of the building. At the same time the interior had likewise been lighted by the red fires, which gleamed in through the painted windows. It thus presented a sight that defies description.

From this scene of magnificence the bride and bridegroom left to return to listen to more addresses and speeches; the evening was wound up by a grand concert—the performers the famous Cologne Choir Union, most properly assisted, however, on this occasion by a reinforcement of ladies.

The concert consisted of three pieces only—Weber's overture to "Oberon," and two cantatas by the Choral Union, expressly written and composed for the occasion. One of them celebrated the future alliance of England and Prussia for the defence of liberty, the Prince and Princess, who sat listening among a brilliant audience, being personally addressed, and called, upon by the singers to realise this wish of the Prussian people. The last verses were sung to the air of the British national anthem, which serves for similar purposes all over Germany; and at this the whole audience enthusiastically rose.

Journeying was resumed again at an early hour on Friday. Throughout the progress of the Royal couple the Generals in command of the various districts, with the Old President or Civil Governor, had orders to accompany the train as long as it was passing through their district. At all the stations where any stop was made the General in command of the district, with his staff, was to be present.

At 10 A.M. the train reached the station of Aachen, where the General in command of the district, with his staff, was to be present.

At 11 A.M. the train reached the station of Cologne, where the General in command of the district, with his staff, was to be present.

At 12 M. the train reached the station of Bonn, where the General in command of the district, with his staff, was to be present.

At 1 P.M. the train reached the station of Koblenz, where the General in command of the district, with his staff, was to be present.

At 2 P.M. the train reached the station of Trier, where the General in command of the district, with his staff, was to be present.

POTSDAM.

Magdeburg was left about noon on Saturday, and Potsdam, "the town of many palaces," and the birthplace of Prince Frederick William, was the next stopping-place, and here the most brilliant preparations were made to receive the Royal couple.

The railway station was decorated in the most ample and tasteful manner with the flags of the two countries: flags, wreaths, flowers, and ribbons were intertwined and interlaced and interspersed with every imaginable device and demonstration of welcome and affection, and all the population and the numerous visitors present bore a most unmistakable expression of joy and heartfelt satisfaction on their countenances. The lofty wooden pillars that support the telegraphic wires at the station were pressed into the festal service, and, with the addition of a few wreaths of fir-twigs, formed an arcade of evergreens through which the bridal couple drove in procession. The bridge that leads from the station into the town was so thoroughly ornamented with evergreens, flags, &c., that it seemed as though it had been built solely for the purposes of decoration. Over the gate of entrance to the bridge was an arch of evergreens, bearing on one side the greeting "Willkommen" (Welcome), and on the other the motto "Heil dem hohen Paare" (Hail to the noble couple). The few houses before which the procession passed in its way from the bridge to the Stadt Schloss had exhausted all the arts of festal decoration, as far as the winter season would admit of their being practised, and busts, flags, flowers, Chinese lamps, arms, evergreens, combined to form a picture which, pleasing as it is to the eye, owes its chief charm to the sincerity and heartiness of the feeling that prompts its production.

All the Royal Princes had arrived, and taken possession of the reception saloon at the railway station, attended by the highest military officers, while the municipal authorities, wearing their gold chains of office, were assembled in the adjoining apartments.

The different trades' companies, with their banners, their emblems, and their bands, marched from their places of rendezvous to the yard of the railway station, preceded by the military who figure in the procession, and who had just fetched their colours from the Palace. In addition to the thousands of human beings that were awaiting the arrival of the long-expected train were 500 individuals of a species that seldom figures in a Royal pageant: these were the Royal swans, that usually disport on the waters of the Havel, and on this occasion had been bribed by plentiful handfuls of grain to remain in the neighbourhood of the bridge over which the procession was to pass.

The Royal train arrived at twenty-five minutes past three, the locomotive highly adorned with wreaths of evergreens, and the boiler bearing the words "Willkommen in Preussen." Another minute and the Princess was handed out of the state carriage by Prince Frederick William, and received by the Prince of Prussia most affectionately. Prince Albrecht and his son were present, and hastened with the other Royal Princes to express their welcome to their young relative, and the Royal party then retired into the waiting saloon to receive addresses and presentations.

After this the bridal couple and their suite got into the carriages in waiting, and drove in procession into the town.

The view from the bridge just previous to the arrival of the festal procession was indeed very attractive, the bridge itself being kept quite clear of passengers, so that all its decorations were distinctly visible. At one end of the bridge was the railway station with all its varied and many-coloured occupants and decorations, with the Brauhausberg and the battery firing its salute; at the other end entire bodies of human faces planted along and over every balustrade and every vantage-ground that the buildings and the ground admitted of, the colonnade and the stately pile of the Stadt Schloss, the steeples of the churches, from which merry peals were pouring, just then lit by the afternoon sun.

The procession left the railway station, accompanied by the most enthusiastic cheers of the multitude assembled there; and as the cortége proceeded over the bridge, with numerous bands playing the national hymn of both nations, the effect was very striking.

On reaching the other side of the bridge the young couple were received with deafening cheers, which lasted throughout the short line of streets they had to pass before entering the courtyard of the Palace, where the Garde du Corps drew up on one side opposite to a guard of honour formed by the Leib Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards. (This regiment wears on grand occasions such as the present the old-fashioned grenadier cap which our troops wore in the time of the Duke of Marlborough—straight and upright in front, and plated with metal, but sloped away from the top to the back of the head.) On alighting at the entrance of the Stadt Schloss, the young couple found the hall and marble staircase richly decorated with flowers and shrubs and costly plants; and here, at the top of the staircase, were all the Royal Princesses assembled to receive them, while the households of the different families ranged themselves along the stairs. There were present the Princess of Prussia (who arrived only the night before from Weimar), the Grand Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Princess Carl of Prussia, Princess Friedrich of Hesse, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Landgravine of Hesse-Birckfeld, and the Princess of Leignitz. Surrounded by these august ladies the Princess entered the saloon of the Great Elector—a noble room, decorated with pictures and works of art commemorative of the Great Elector; and here the civil and military authorities were presented, and in an adjoining apartment their ladies. From the windows of this saloon the young couple, surrounded by their Royal relatives, looked out on the procession of the trades' companies, which marched past with their bands, their flags, and their emblems. When the procession had all marched past, the Prince and Princess thanked the people for their exertions with a silent bow, and the Royal party withdrew to a *dîner en famille*.

In the evening there was a gala spectacle at the theatre, which had originally been fixed for the Sunday, as is usually the case here, but which, in consideration of English feelings on the subject of the Sabbath, had been altered to the Saturday. The illuminations in the evening were very creditable. The use of wax candles at least was general throughout the town, but the application of gas, which is a novelty in Potsdam, was rare and seldom successful. The hotels, the Rath-haus, and a corner house, covered with garlands, Chinese lanterns, and flags of all nations, even of the cities of Great Britain, were the most conspicuous.

On Sunday morning the illustrious couple attended Divine service at the Garnison Kirche, where Dr. Krummacher preaches. The Municipality of Potsdam then waited on them, and presented a silver tazza, as an offering from the town. The Jewish community, and the Rifles' Guild presented addresses, and the young ladies of the town a copy of verses. These young girls were, in many cases, accompanied as matrons by ladies who themselves figured as bridal maidens when a similar ceremony was performed at the entry of the present Queen in 1823, then the consort of the Crown Prince. Several hours of this day were spent by the young couple in privacy and quiet, not, probably, without need.

THE STATE ENTRY INTO BERLIN.

Early on Monday² morning (the 8th of February) the Prince and Princess left Potsdam by rail *en route* to Berlin; but took carriages at Zehlendorf, and drove to the Belle-Vue Palace. At this palace which is more especially the Queen's, the King and Queen met the young couple—a meeting not provided for in the programme, and, therefore, an agreeable surprise, indicating as it did an improvement in His Majesty's health.

The Princess, who was most pleasingly surprised at this unexpected meeting, stooped to kiss his Majesty's hand, but the King anticipated her by taking her in his arms and kissing her, exclaiming at the same time with joyful emotion, "How delightful that is! Here you are at last!" He hereupon led her up into the Palace, where the Queen received her also very affectionately. When the young couple left there in the festal procession the King returned to Charlottenburg, while the Queen hastened by a *détour* to arrive at the Schloss in Berlin in time to receive her niece in common with the rest of the Royal family. This also was not prearranged or expected, and therefore the more gratifying.

The entry into Berlin, properly so called, commenced at the Belle-Vue Palace; and, having first assumed the festal apparel, the Prince and Princess left the Palace at one o'clock. The Princess wore a white satin or silk dress, with an ermine tippet over her shoulders and close up round her throat, and a diadem of brilliants in her hair. The Prince wore a Prussian General's uniform, with the broad band of the Order of the Black Eagle. The people at one portion of the distance to be traversed outside of the town threw flowers into the carriage as it passed before them, for which the Princess bowed her smiling acknowledgments; but, just as she was one time bowing, a tolerably substantial nosegay flew in at the window and struck her in the face. The well-meaning donor stood aghast at the *contretemps*, till the hearty good-nature of the Princess manifested itself in unconstrained laughter at the concussion, in which Prince Frederick William joined. The procession, commencing only with the state carriages and military escort, swelled as it went.

In the first place, at the point where the avenue leading from Belle-Vue enters the high road, the cortége found forty postillions and other officials of the postal service, mounted and in full gala costume, who at once took the lead of the procession, blowing lustily a number of appropriate pieces of music. Afterwards joined successively the master butchers, the journeymen butchers, a deputation of the Bürgerschaft, and another of the Kaufmannschaft, all mounted, each body with its band; the members themselves of these mounted deputations, all in black frock-coats, white neckcloths, and cocked hats, jack-boots and spurs, and in some cases drawn swords, the marshals of each body being distinguished by silk scarfs. At the approach of the state carriage all the mounted deputations saluted in military fashion, and the trumpeters of all the bands struck up the national hymn of both countries. The next spot reached was that where the "subjects of her Britannic Majesty" were drawn up under cover of their immense union-jack and other flags, and who gave the Princess one of those hearty cheers that Britons know how to give when the heart is warm. To the left of the English the children of the male and female military orphan schools were stationed, and it was one of the prettiest features of the whole affair to see the young chaps salute, their band strike up, and the girls strew flowers. The bridal couple now reached the Brandenburg Gate, where stood the Governor and the Commandant of Berlin, and the President of Police, who took up their places at the side of the state carriage after a few words of welcome from the Governor, Field Marshal von Wrangel. The whole distance hitherto traversed was decorated with tall masts, supporting festoons of evergreens and flowers, from which also flags and pennons were waving merrily in the wind. On the outside of the Brandenburg Thor, on the architrave, stood, in flowers, "Willkommen," in large legible letters, and any one who failed to comprehend the meaning of that much-saying word must have found its ample explanation a few steps further, inside the gate.

At the moment of the state carriage passing the gate, a salute of three times twenty-four guns was commenced; and the Oberbürgermeister and Bürgermeister, and the various officers of the Municipality, stepping forward, presented to its august occupants the following address:—

"Most Illustrious Royal Princess! Most Illustrious and Most Gracious Prince and Lord!—Inspired with the warmest feelings of delight and joy, the municipal authorities and the representatives of the Bürgerschaft come to meet your Royal Highnesses at your entrance into this city. They bring you their most respectful greeting and their heartiest welcome. Throughout the whole country, and especially in this city, is the joy unbounded at the auspicious union in which, but a few days back, the benediction of the Church and the blessing of your illustrious parents have joined your bands and united your hearts in lasting devotion to one another. We found the most joyful hopes on this your marriage. We know what the inappreciable value of the parents' blessing is: it builds up their children's house. We know, too, what a blessing radiates over a whole people from a throne on which domestic happiness sits supreme. England is proud of her august Sovereign and her noble consort, and boasts with good grounds of their personal virtues and their domestic felicity. We, too, with equal pride, can respectfully revert to the home life of our Royal family. We bow with the most grateful acknowledgment before the devoted love and affection shown by our noble Queen towards our beloved lord and master the King; we retain a faithful recollection of what our late lamented Queen was to her Royal consort and to the country at large; and we recognise with joy the ties of affection that adorn the home of your august parents, illustrious Prince and Lord. May, then, with the blessing of the parents, all the domestic happiness they enjoy fall in ample measure to the lot of your Royal Highnesses, and may, by God's blessing, a future of joy and happiness await you in your own weal and that of the country which shall one day be intrusted to your hands!"

"Most Illustrious Princess! out of the depth and fulness of their hearts the Municipality and other authorities of Berlin call to you, 'Blessed be your entrance into this our city!' England's great and powerful people, that stands a pattern to other nations not only in its firmness, persistence, and perseverance even in danger and difficulties, but also in steady and pious morality and respect for law, and in deep devotion to the throne of its Monarchs, accompanies your Royal Highness with its best wishes; the jewel that it has hitherto treasured up with faithful love it confides henceforth to our loyalty and affection—to the respect, the appreciation, and the devotion of the Prussian nation. *England expects that every Prussian will do his duty!* Well, then, most gracious Princess, I firmly declare (and I know what I am saying), the English nation shall in this expectation be as little disappointed by Prussia's people as it was on that day when once the two nations faithfully stood by each other's side in the grave juncture of war. May God for ever and ever bless your Royal Highness!"

The music had ceased, and only the firing of the guns accompanied this spirited speech, which was closed by a *fanfare* from the band stationed in the centre of the Platz. The Princess listened with well-pleased attention to the whole address, and by the motion of her head conveyed to the gratified municipality the conviction that she thoroughly heard and understood it.

On moving forward again the procession entered first the triumphal arch erected at the entrance of the Linden-avenue, along which no festal procession has passed since the solemn entry of the present Queen in 1823 as bride of the then Crown Prince of Prussia. This arch was composed of numerous festoons and garlands of fir-twigs and flowers hung on and around twelve flagstaffs, which bore a further burden, light and airy, of flags and pennons, armorial ensigns of the two nations and families and of the city of Berlin, emblazoned on silk, the whole surmounted by the Prussian eagle. Immediately over the spot where the state carriage entered the avenue there were two little genii suspended by invisible wires, who, while thus hovering over the bridal couple, sustained a Royal crown in the air, as though awaiting the future day when it should descend by right of inheritance on their heads. On each side along this avenue, as well as around the Pariser Platz and further down near the Schloss, were arranged the trades' companies, the masters in the front row, the journeymen in the second, with their flags, emblems, marshals, bands of music, and the professional jesters, the *Haus Wurst* of ancient days, but now the merrymaking wavers of flags, which they throw high in the air, and, catching them as they fall, whirl them round and about in every imaginable and impossible direction. This assemblage of the trades' companies numbered alone 28,000, forming two narrow stripes down the length of the Linden; between the Brandenburger Thor and the Royal Schloss there were at one time 180,000 persons on foot, participants in or spectators of the procession, besides the thousands that crowded every window and roof, and the hundreds of horses of high rank who had repaired to the Schloss to receive the Princess.

There were separate decorations of this festal Mall at every point where a cross street intersected. Thus at the intersection of the Schadow-strasse the above-mentioned flagstaffs were not only decorated, as before, with garlands and banners, but in this case were converted into obelisks, on different stages of which the busts of the various members of the Royal family were placed in due order and relation. At the intersection of the Friedrich-strasse the erections took a still more monumental form, and allegorical statues of the size of life were mounted there in niches many feet from the ground, and, like the busts on the obelisks, were surrounded by evergreens, by emblazonries, flags, and various legends. At various other points were decorations less elaborate than these, while the accidental presence of certain barges in the canal over which the Schloss-brücke leads had given rise to as pretty a demonstration as any to be found throughout the whole festal line. The vessels were hauled up close to the bridge, and had not only flagged and sported very appropriate banners in addition, but they had slung their tackle from mast to mast outside the bridge, across the road, and on these lines had hung transparencies that even by daylight were good-looking, and in the evening were highly effective. One of these bore as a legend "A hearty welcome to the noble newly-married couple;" the other, "All happiness and good wishes from the Prussian Navigation."

The whole distance of the line of procession from the monument of Frederick the Great down to the Schloss was marked out with a double line of flagstaffs, decorated as before described, and along the sides of this portion were to be found at every available point stands erected with seats for spectators, containing from a few hundred to 2000 persons each, and ornamented with great skill, taste, and liberality; many of these erections were so tastefully designed and so prettily fitted up that it inspired regret to think their occupation would be so ephemeral. Nor were there many houses in the whole length of the festal line that did not sport some species of decoration, the very least of which consisted of two or more flags waving from the roof or upper windows; in many cases rich carpets were exhibited at the windows in the Italian style, and in rarer instances expensive and elaborate decorations of the entire façades had been got up. As the procession passed along, the entire mass of the spectators on both sides broke out into one long-continued cheer and shout of gratification, the male masses on the ground waving their hats, the fairer spectators at the windows waving their handkerchiefs. It resembled a human ocean roaring its delight, the dark billows of which beneath were crowned with the white surf of the rustling kerchiefs above; the mass surged, and heaved, and flowed, and ebbed along the two sides of the Mall uninterruptedly; and wherever a narrow strait intervened, as in front of the Prince of Prussia's Palace, or in front of the Zeughaus, the eddies produced a whirlpool that at times threatened many a human life with destruction.

It was more than a quarter-past two o'clock before the state carriage reached the Schloss, where the young couple were received by a guard of honour, a thickly-packed crowd of invited guests, who stood in the courtyards, all the officers of the Court, and the Royal Princes: here the Prince of Prussia received his daughter-in-law very affectionately, and conducted her up stairs into the Schloss. At the entrance to the Schweizer Saal the Princess was received and welcomed by the Queen and all the Royal Princesses. Her Majesty showed herself most affectionate and kind to her new niece, and conducted her into the interior of the Palace. In the various rooms of the Schloss the young couple received the felicitations of the Knights of the Order of the Black Eagle, the officers of the Royal households, the Adjutants of the King and the Princes, the Generals and Lieutenant-Generals of the Army, the Minister of State, the Privy Councillors, the Presidents of the two Houses of the Diet, &c. Their Royal Highnesses frequently came to the window to gaze at the spectacle of the different trades' companies marching through the courtyards of the Schloss, and each time they appeared, as well as each time they showed themselves to the multitude assembled in the Lustgarten, they were vociferously welcomed.

At four o'clock the Court proceeded to dinner; the young couple preceded by two pages and four Chamberlains, and followed by two pages bearing the red velvet train of the Princess; and the ladies of her Royal Highness's household immediately afterwards. After this description of the numerous hearty and ample expressions of kind feeling from all classes of the population, from the lowest to the very highest, the report of an eyewitness will be readily believed that the countenances of the young couple, on entering the sumptuous White Saloon, laid out for the banquet, expressed the liveliest sentiments of gratification and happiness. Lord and Lady Bloomfield were honoured with invitations to this dinner, as representing the Court with which this matrimonial alliance has just been so auspiciously concluded.

At the dinner the Prince of Prussia rose and gave the toast, "Their Majesties the King and the Queen, her Majesty the Queen of England, and his Serene Highness the Prince Consort;" and again, after some little time, "The auspicious matrimonial alliance of Prussia and Great Britain, and the illustrious newly-married couple."

WÖRVERSCHÄFTLICHES

WORDS BY A. MARSCHAN.

Andante con moto.

MUSIC BY FRANZ KFISER.

WORDS BY A. MARSCHAN.

Andante con moto.

MUSIC BY FRANZ KFISER.

con anima.

I saw two rivers side by side Flow through a plea - sant land; Rare flow'ers their glass - like wa - ters dyed, Their beds were gold - en
 Ich' sah' zwei Flüsse gross und breit, Gehn durch ein schönes Land. Und Blu - men blühn' in Herr - lich - keit; Geschmückt in gold' - nen

pp

cres.

p dolee

sand. Sweet-throat-ed birds on ev - 'ry tree Make mu - sic where they run, Un - til they reach a sun - lit sea, And
 Sand. Die Vö - gel san - gen Me - lo - dien. Am U - fer hin und her. Ver - eint die Flüs - se heim-wärts zieh'n Ins

dim. p

cres.

min - gle in - to one, Un - til they reach a sun - lit sea, And min - gle in - to one. Sweet-throated birds on ev - 'ry tree Make
 gros - se, wei - te Meer, Ver - eint die Flüs - se heim-wärts zieh'n Ins gros - se, wei - te Meer, Die Vö - gel san - gen Me - lo - dien Am

pp

cres.

pp morendo

mu - sic where they run, Un - til they reach a sun - lit sea, And min - gle in - to one.
 U - fer hin und her. Ver - eint die Flüs - se heim - wärts zieh'n Ins gros - se, wei - te Meer.

pp

cres.

p

pp morendo

And so methought Their course has been
A life of sunny hours;
And, like that well-remember'd scene,
All song, and light, and showers.

And as those rivers long apart
Commingle in one sea,
So may their love join heart and heart,
And ne'er divided be!

Die Sonne scheint wohl nah und fern
Hin auf der Flüsse Lauf;
Auch blinkt ein schöner, gold'ner Stern,
Und Blumen blühen auf;

Die Wolken sanft vom Roth erglühn,
Am blauen Himmelszelt;
Vereint die Füsse heimwärts ziehn,
Vereint in alle Welt.



"DISAPPOINTMENT."—PAINTED BY A. J. WOOLMER.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.



"HOPE."—PAINTED BY A. J. WOOLMER.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—(SEE PAGE 274.)

LITERATURE.

THE PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited by HOWARD STAUNTON. The Illustrations by John Gilbert, engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. George Routledge and Co.

It was justly said of the Athenian rabble that they were equivalent in mental polish and acuteness to any audience, any reading public which the most instructed classes of any other countries could furnish. And the proof of the glorious boast was this—that their orators and their dramatists could afford to address the mass of them in half hints, where the luminaries of foreign lands were obliged to use very full and very painstaking expositions. Demosthenes dared to speak, and Eschylus to write, for the mob of Attica, what Cicero would have deemed it necessary more largely to unfold even before senators and patricians, and what no Roman poet had the genius or courage to offer at all. It is a true test. It is a noble criterion. It is the lasting honour of that marvellous old empire of a single small city; that unrivalled nation, confined to one poor district, which broad Yorkshire would laugh to scorn. Twenty centuries have not exhausted the wonder nor fatigued the praise of mankind. The "masses" who could understand, could appreciate Demosthenes, could delight in Sophocles, were well worth the academic pick, the select sages of other times and other races.

But something similar may be said of at least one modern people. "All the better educated and more refined persons in my country," said a French lady of rank, "are capable of acquiring Racine; and, in fact, they delight in him." It is creditable to them; but what will that lady, and those who think after her fashion, say to this? We have a poet greater than Racine, and it is not merely the refined part of English society who delight in him: he is appreciated by the whole nation. We know of few characteristics which reveal more of a people than the relative rank which they spontaneously and generally assign to the various minds who have sought to interest their sympathies. If he whom, with one voice, they proclaim to be highest, be low among the luminaries of intelligence, they are themselves, in their intelligence, a low and a vulgar people. But if their favourite be really a great mind, then their unerring instinct declares them plainly a great race. If he who is most broadly and domestically popular among them, on the avowed and express account of his lofty, various, and heart-inspired intellect,—if that favourite may stand a comparison with whatever is worthiest in the muster-rolls of genius, better than the ancient mark of Attic superiority.

It has always, therefore, been the pride of English observers, and the puzzle of foreign critics, that it should be Shakespeare who, for three hundred years, has steadily held the foremost place of poesy among Englishmen; and this, not by the proud dictate of a learned oligarchy, but through the free and faithful consent of all. "Foreigners," said Madame de Staél, "are a contemporary posterity." In other words, undeserved national admiration is but foreign ignominy and contempt. But here we have the foreign verdict ratify the undiminished enthusiasm of posterity.

But, while nothing is easier than for a noble people to admire Shakespeare, nothing is harder than to edit him adequately. The few only can preserve and restore what the many love and appreciate. Intrinsically, the difficulty is great; it was great in Pope's, it was great even in an earlier time; for Shakespeare never, like Ben Jonson, edited himself. What was thus difficult from the outset three centuries have aggravated into a herculean labour. But this is not all: commentators without number have made war without respite over the illustrious remains. It has been who shall carry off to enshrine at home the *spolia opima*, and to demand the fee from pilgrims.

Unquestionably at each successive edition new light has almost always been thrown upon some obscurity or other. In one sense, therefore, these labours—editions for the rich, editions for the people, editions for critics, editions for busy and hurried people—have been useful. They have diminished in some respects the difficulty; but they have done this only while increasing the labour. Once it was only Shakespeare that had to be consulted—Shakespeare where he could be got nearest to his own originals—Shakespeare in the folio, in the quartos. But, again and again, learned and careful writers went over the same ground anew, saying to their predecessors, "You have overlooked this; you have misunderstood that; we suggest, in this third place (where you have despaired), such and such a reading." And then follows a fresh jet of light, or the attempt, at least, to introduce it. Thus is the labour, like a cumulative agent in medicine, stupendously increased by time and by its own progressive accretions. The comfort is, that where a life, so to speak, has been devoted, where the effort has been really conscientious and the capacity commensurate, there has, till the present time, been a chance of recovering more and more perfectly a text, partially defaced, partially dilapidated. At the same time it cannot be denied that the task of such an editor of the present day must not seldom be, to defend Shakespeare against previous editors; and it is in this respect that not merely the labour, but even difficulties (otherwise diminished), are increased.

Now—from merely this broad outline of the facts, from this "state of the case," as we may call it—without any further argument whatever, one thing is evident, and, indeed, very nearly self-evident. It is, that no edition of Shakespeare, issued at the present date, can be worth the paper on which it is printed if it be founded on the attempt to ignore altogether any large portion of the past. But to ignore all, save one or two sources, were still worse. Out of the many means which have been jointly used to build up the true text, none, absolutely none, can be now overlooked conscientiously, or even with impunity.

The inference is easy and obvious: the text of such an editor, in order to be good, in order to be sufferable, in order not to be a monument of his own overweening impudence or fatuity, must be eclectic.

It is for this reason, above all, and irrespectively of its many restorations and special merits; irrespectively, too, of its cheapness, its really admirable typography, its tasteful equipment in the externals, its delightful illustrations by Gilbert, and all those other great and obvious advantages which make it at once the book for a scholar's reference, and what the French call *vraie édition de luxe* for either the table of a lady's drawing-room or that of a mechanic's study, that we are so rejoiced to see the success of Mr. Staunton's edition of Shakespeare. We hail it with cordial pleasure; we recognise in its popularity a proof of the public taste and discernment. It is to the reading classes of our country a thing creditable that so thoroughly sound and excellent an edition of Shakespeare should be appreciated to a degree which enables an enterprising publisher to combine the most careful and conscientious labours of a scholar with all that the typographic craft and the illustrative art can supply. This is no isolated opinion of ours: we are glad to perceive that other critics of high authority are speaking out upon the subject in various quarters, and that this admirable edition is likely to receive the justice which has been so laboriously and so expensively earned.

With these remarks premised, we turn, at hazard, to a sample or two of Mr. Staunton's services.

In act iii., scene 2, of the "Comedy of Errors," *Antipholus* says to *Juciana*—

Sing, syren, for thyself, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bride I'll take thee, and there lie, &c.

The ordinary reader, unless he remember having felt puzzled by the passage, will hardly believe that the folio of 1623 reads "bud" for "bride," and the second folio changes "bud" into a "bed"! Every edition previous to Mr. Staunton's follows this valuable version. We are very glad, however, to perceive that now, in his subsequently-published edition, so accomplished an Elizabethan scholar as Mr. Dyce has appreciated and adopted Mr. Staunton's manifest restoration.

We say "manifest," when once before us; but it took 235 years to make itself manifest, and meanwhile escaped the myriad commentators and editors of Shakespeare.

In act i., scene 2, of "Midsummer Night's Dream," *Bottom* makes a famous speech, which has been spoilt by all the modern editors, from ignorance of one old meaning attached to the word "yet," the meaning of "now." Here, again, Mr. Staunton enjoys the benefit of Mr. Dyce's approbation; for in the *corrigena* to his edition, given to the world after Mr. Staunton's, he appends a note recommending a return to the old punctuation, which Mr. Staunton had just restored, but from which Mr. Dyce had himself departed in his own text, along with all the moderns. In a speech of *Mortimer* to *Glendower's daughter*,

act iii., scene 1, of "Henry IV," a similar case recurs. Mr. Dyce had adopted an alteration of "swelling heavens" to "welling heavens," as suggested by Mr. Collier's annotator. Mr. Staunton retained, because he explained, the old reading. Mr. Dyce, in this, again accords his tacit sanction to Mr. Staunton by a note, in which he says, "I ought to have been content to mention, without adopting, the alteration of Mr. Collier's MS. corrector."

In act iii., scene 5, of "Romeo and Juliet," the meaning of the old word "fettle" is pointed out by Mr. Staunton; and therefore, most properly, the word is restored, in accordance with the folio of 1623; whereas every editor, from Rowe down, had adopted "settle" as the only makesense. To "fettle" means to prepare. Here, again, it is satisfactory to find that Mr. Dyce's learned and tacit testimony fully bears Mr. Staunton out; for Mr. Dyce adopts "fettle" after its two centuries of exheredation.

So, again, with the inexplicable phrase "Remember thy courtesy." So also with the expression "point of war," "Henry IV," act iv., scene 1. Mr. Staunton proves his case, and Mr. Dyce proves it after him, and by the same means.

In other instances we observe this gratifying and valuable corroboration of Mr. Staunton's courageous restorations on the part of one who is so good an authority in matters of sixteenth-century English lore. The best way in which one editor can possibly show his appreciation of another editor's readings is certainly in adopting them.

The minute toil sometimes required in the course of this huge task will never be in any sense estimated from its success among the great mass of readers. Look, for example, at the following passage in "Romeo and Juliet": here it is as hitherto invariably printed and pointed:—

Sweet flower, with flowers thy bridal bed I strew:
(O woe! thy canopy is dust and stones,
Which with sweet water nightly I will dew!

Imagine *Paris* nightly watering the roof of *Julia's* tomb! Turning, however, to Mr. Staunton's edition, we find:—

Sweet flower, with flowers thy bridal bed I strew,
(O woe! thy canopy is dust and stones!)
Which with sweet water nightly I will dew!

Such pains do not show, and never will: it is for that reason that we give a few examples of them, and draw the public attention to the fact that the whole work is characterised by the evidence of this attention. For instance, in "Much Ado About Nothing," act ii., scene 1, such a philological and general help as is afforded by Mr. Staunton's most acute and most unostentatious note to the ironical phrases—"Civil Count, Civil as an orange," will be welcome to every reader. Why as an orange? "That is," says Mr. Staunton, "sour, bitter as an orange; and if this colloquial sense of the word *civil*, originating probably in a conceit upon *Seville*, really obtained, it is doubtful, where *civil* has been treated as a misprint for *cruel*, whether it was not the true word. For example, in the first edition of *Gorbuduc*, printed in 1665, we have the line—

Brings them to civil and reproachful death,

subsequently altered to

Cruel and reproachful death.

And in "Romeo and Juliet" some of the earlier editions make *Gregory*, "When I have fought with the men, I will be civil to the maids, I will cut off their heads," while others read *cruel*, &c."

This, we believe, to be an entirely original remark of Mr. Staunton.

Extremes meet; and it is so old a meaning as to be quite new again.

We would also refer to a similar service in a note, too long to quote, on the word *airy*, act v., scene 2, of "King John," where havoc has been made of a passage by false punctuation, and this false punctuation arose from ignorance of the word's right signification in that passage.

In "Love's Labour's Lost," act v., scene 2, the King says:—

The extreme parts of time extremely forms
All causes to the purpose of his speed.

"Parts" here is an admitted misprint, and a number of untenable substitutions have been offered by the commentators. Mr. Staunton's is at the least expense to the text; it costs the text, in fact, not one word—not one letter:—

The extreme darte (darte) of time, &c.

As to the pronoun "his," it was common, nay, almost universal, in that day, to apply it to neutral objects. In the Anglican version of the Holy Scriptures, for example, "its" never once occurred.

In "All's Well that Ends Well," act iv., scene 2, there is a passage so dark that all the commentators have laboured in vain to make it clear. It begins with *Diana* saying "Tis not the many oaths," &c. In a recent number Mr. Staunton gives us a note which makes everything very easy.

There is another very fine piece of equally simple elucidation in the "Henry V." just published. When the French nobility are conversing on the deplorable condition of the English army, the Constable says:—

Sorry am I, his numbers are so few,
His soldiers sick, and famished in their march;
For I am sure, when he shall see our army
He'll drop his heart into the sink of fear,
And, for achievement, offer us his ransom.

"For achievement"! What does that mean? The commentators have been perplexed this long while by the words. Mr. Staunton merely suggests that *for* is a misprint for *fore*—the meaning being, at sight of our overwhelming forces he will be so intimidated as to offer his ransom, before we have captured him. This interpretation (argues Mr. Staunton) is fortified by what *Henry* himself says, act iv., scene 3, when asked for his ransom:—

"Bid them achieve me, and then sell my bones." Bid them capture me (achever).

These eggs of Columbus are scattered all through the work, and we have not noticed five per cent of them, and these are taken at random as they first come to hand. With respect to what is technically called the "getting up," really no praise would be excessive or undeserved. It is as close upon perfection as the skill and care of our age in that line can make it.

Of the pictorial embellishments, hundreds in number, which enrich this splendid volume, it is enough to say that the whole are by John Gilbert—the Gilbert—and are worthy of the exhaustless fancy and facile pencil of that prince of illustrators. On them the artist has lavished his richest powers; and if in a gallery of Shakespearean portraiture which comprises examples of whatever is most kingly in the poet's monarchs, most chivalrous in his warriors, most courtly in his gallants, most womanly in his heroines, and most ludicrous in his humorists, Mr. Gilbert sometimes sinks below his subject, and fails to realise the conception we have formed of certain characters and incidents, it is no wonder. The real marvel is that, with such an infinite diversity of character and expression as he has undertaken to illustrate without assistance, he should have achieved so much as to have earned for this edition, as far as it has yet proceeded, the high praise of being the best "illustrated" version of Shakespeare's works ever published.

THE DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW. A Diary, by a Staff Officer. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A PERSONAL JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW. By Captain R. P. ANDERSON, 25th N. I. Thacker and Co.

The siege of Lucknow, whether considered in regard to the importance of the position or the pertinaciousness of the attack and the endurance of courage and suffering of the besieged, will deservedly occupy a page in history, by the side of those of Rhodes, Gibraltar, and Sardhana, as one of the most memorable on record. The devoted valour, also, of the relieving force, which, after three months' cruel suspense, succeeded in throwing itself into the beleaguered position, is of a character which has had few parallels in history. The official despatch of Brigadier Inglis to the Governor-General, giving the main outlines of the story, amply justified the sympathy which, in his own words,

"the perilous and unfortunate position of the garrison had excited in the hearts of their countrymen throughout the length and breadth of her Majesty's dominions;" but the public naturally look for further details, which the survivors themselves, as they have opportunity from time to time, will no doubt supply. The present little volume is of this kind, and will be read

with deep interest. The publishers of that entitled "The Defence of Lucknow" state that, although the author, for military reasons, is desirous to withhold his name, they can vouch for the authenticity of the Diary as the production of an officer of the staff of the Anglo-Indian Army who was at Lucknow during the whole of the siege. The other volume is by an officer, who gives his name, who commanded an outpost during the siege in a manner to elicit honourable mention from Brigadier Inglis. The Staff Officer's account is the more extensive and circumstantial of the two, and is chiefly that referred to in the following article.

Now that it is over, there is no use in disguising or denying the fact that the defensive operations in this quarter were inaugurated by a false step, which we never afterwards recovered—*we mean the sortie or reconnaissance against the rebel army under Sir H. Lawrence, on the 30th of June*. Brigadier Inglis, who evidently wishes to deal dejectedly with the matter, implies as much when he states that his lamented predecessor in command was led to order this expedition by reports describing the rebel army as "in no considerable force;" and, afterwards, that "the troops, misled by the reports of wayfarers, proceeded somewhat further than had originally been intended, and suddenly fell in with the enemy, who had up to that time eluded the vigilance of the advanced guard by concealing themselves behind a long line of trees, in overwhelming numbers." Add to this that the Oude artillerymen and drivers proved traitors, overthrew their guns, and cut the traces of their horses, and the discomfiture which ensued is fully accounted for. The effect of this untoward event was so to reduce the numbers of the Anglo-British force to such an extent as to render it necessary to blow up and abandon the Muchez Bhawan fort, which had been hastily repaired and partly provisioned, and was intended to have been occupied jointly with the Residency. The Staff Officer, in the Diary before us, adds that "that unfortunate day precipitated everything, inasmuch as we were closely shut up several days before anything of the kind was anticipated. People had made no arrangements for provisioning themselves—many, indeed, never dreamt of such a necessity, and the few that had were generally too late. Again, many servants were sent out the first day, and all attempts to approach us were met by a never-ceasing fusilade." On the other hand, many servants deserted and robbed their masters, unrestrained. Further, the head of the Commissariat department had been severely wounded at Chinat—his office broken up—no one to give out the rations, which many went without for three or four days together; battery bullocks, with no one to tend them, went wandering after food, and tumbled into wells, or were shot by the enemy; artillery and other horses were everywhere fighting and tearing one another, driven mad for want of food and water, the garrison being too busily employed in the trenches to be able to secure them: "in fact, the confusion can be better imagined than described." Such were the unfavourable circumstances under which the garrison found themselves at the commencement of a siege which was to last three months. At the very outset the officers were put upon half rations every third day, and the privation went on increasing till it reached actual famine point. The Staff Officer's narrative of what follows is written in a very calm and unprejudiced style. It is, for the most part, a dry outline of facts as they occurred, day by day, without any attempt to colour them with a view to effect. It is only when the reader pauses to consider in its true nature and bearings each such successive statement that he is enabled to realise the cumulative horrors of the case. The most distressing part of the affair was the amount of suffering unavoidably endured by helpless women and children, and which there were no means of alleviating. In almost every day's record we find accounts of the death of some officer's or soldier's wife or widow, with such addition as "bad food, privation, confinement, and smells of all kinds, worked their effects;" or, "several deaths among children—privations the chief cause;" or, "the heat excessive—children sank rapidly under the effects of want of good air, food, and exercise." Only three days are noted in all that protracted period as having passed over without a funeral service amongst that little starving community of some four or five hundred souls. The scarcity of supplies, even a month before the end, may be judged of from the prices fetched at the sale of poor Sir H. Lawrence's private stores:—Brandy, £16 a dozen; beer, £7; hermetically-sealed hams, £7 10s.; a bottle of honey, £4 10s.; small cakes of chocolate, from £3 to £4; and, on another occasion, a gentleman purchased a small fowl for his sick wife for £2.

But the actual labours and dangers of the siege were such as have seldom been surpassed. The situation of the Residency was not one well adapted for purposes of military defence; almost every building in it was exposed to the fire of the enemy, which was kept up incessantly night and day, so that by the end of the siege all was little better than a heap of ruins. Sir H. Lawrence received his death-wound from the explosion of a shell at his bedside; sentries were shot down at their posts; it was impossible to find anything like a secure refuge even for the women and children. Mining and counter-mining went on daily in all directions, and many a narrow escape the garrison had on this score alone; whilst, on the other hand, some operations of this nature were carried out against the enemy's position with signal success. A building, called *Johannes's House*, in the possession of the enemy, had from the beginning been the source of constant annoyance and of dire havoc, commanding, as it did, the Residency. On the 21st August a mine was sprung under this stronghold, and it was laid in ruins. Breaches were sometimes made in the works; but the enemy wavered when it came to the assault. Eventually, towards the middle of September, the enemy had so increased their approaches as actually to surround the place close to the defences. Meantime provisions were well-nigh at the last point of exhaustion, and all was suspense and feverish anxiety as to the chances of relief, of which vague rumours only circulated from time to time. At length, on the 22nd September, a messenger whom they had sent out returned with a letter from Sir H. Havelock, containing the glad tidings that our relieving force, under General Outram, had crossed the Ganges, and would arrive in a few days. The effect upon all was that of life after death; even the sick showed improvement under its beneficial moral effects. On the 25th a movement amongst the people in the town indicated that something unusual, and to them unwelcome, was approaching. "At 1.30 p.m. many of the people of the city commenced leaving, with bundles of clothes, &c., on their heads, and took the direction of cantonments across the different bridges. At two p.m. armed men and sepoys commenced to follow them, accompanied by large bodies of irregular cavalry." But during all this time the enemy's guns continued to keep up a heavy cannonade. We quote the "Staff Officer":—

At four p.m. a report was made that some officers in shooting-coats and sahak-caps, a regiment of Europeans in blue pantaloons and shirts, and a bullock-battery, were seen near Mr. Martin's house and the Motte Muhal. At five p.m. volleys of musketry, rapidly growing louder, were heard in the city. But soon the firing of a minie-ball over our heads gave notice of the still nearer approach of our friends, of whom as yet little or nothing had been seen, though the enemy were to be seen firing heavily on them from many roofs of the houses. Five minutes later and our troops were seen fighting their way through one of the principal streets; and though men fell at almost every step, yet nothing could withstand the headlong gallantry of our reinforcements. Once fairly seen, all our doubts and fears regarding them were ended; and then the garrison's long pent-up feelings of anxiety and suspense burst forth in a succession of deafening cheers; from every pit, trench, and battery—from behind sand-bags piled on shattered houses—from every post still held by a few gallant spirits, resolute in cheer—evn from the hospital. Many of the wounded crowded forth to join in that glad shout of welcome to those who had so bravely come to our assistance. It was a moment never to be forgotten.

Then were greetings on nearer approach, and anxious inquiries after relations and friends, by the various members of the little Lucknow community, which had been shut up from all knowledge of the outer world for eighty-five days. But the work was not then complete: the relieving force then became part of the besieged garrison, and it was not till the 22nd November that the place was finally relieved by the army under the Commander-in-Chief.

SIX MONTHS AT SEBASTOPOL; being Selections from the Journal and Correspondence

perusal of his journal it appears that he was well qualified to describe all the stirring events which he thus witnessed, and in some of which he was the chief actor. He was evidently highly gifted in many respects, no less as a writer than as a soldier; and the reflections contained in his journal, as well as the short biographical sketch which precedes it, prove him to have been a thoroughly true and practical Christian. Arriving in the Crimea in August, when a subaltern, he was from that period constantly in the trenches; and at the attack of the Itedan he led the forlorn hope, when he proved himself a true hero upon the occasion, never leaving his post of danger upon any pretence, and being in front from the first attack until the final repulse. His account of the whole attack and of its failure is the only intelligible one which has yet appeared, and is most graphically told. We regret that our space does not admit of our giving this portion of his journal. The author met his death in the zealous discharge of his duty, by an explosion at the great White Barracks when the war was over. His journal contains graphic accounts of the chief events of the siege, with most useful observations upon them and upon the service generally. We may add, that justice has been done to the journal by the matter added to it by the editor, Major Ranken's brother, and by the manner in which the work has been brought out.

BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD. New Edition. Embracing all the most recent Discoveries, and containing Introductory Chapters on the Physical Geography, Descriptions of the various Countries of the World, and a complete Index of 65,000 Names. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.

A new edition of this work, published at the close of the year embracing all the recent discoveries, and containing introductory chapters on the physical geography of the earth, and a complete index of 65,000 names, will be welcomed by the public. In minute accuracy, and finish the maps can scarcely be surpassed by any on an equal scale. The index of names at the end being accompanied by the latitude and longitude of every place, and its number on a map, is a ready means of finding any spot of which the exact position is not known. Lately a great number of places not before familiar to the general public have been the scenes of atrocities or heroism in India, and the index, with the excellent map of that country, in the Atlas, will enable the reader or the student to discover them at once. Another feature of great importance accompanying this particular map is a table of the periods at which our several acquisitions were made in India. Besides a map of every country, there are maps of the course of the winds and of the currents of the ocean—ethnological maps, describing the dispersion of the different races, and showing the diffusion of different religions. There are maps of the distribution of animals and birds; maps of the regions in which cotton, coffee, &c., are produced; and maps of almost everything which can be mapped or brought within the region of geography. We can but envy the young, when we look at the books—the Royal roads, or even roads more flowery and pleasant than any Royal paths—they now have to knowledge which were unknown in our young days. They are now pleasantly led also to an immense deal of knowledge which was not in existence in our youth, and which many men have within the last few years—Dr. Livingstone being one of the latest—laboured assiduously to gather and diffuse. For us to acquire only a small portion of it has been the labour of many successive years, and to them it is brought at once as ripe and delicious fruit. That boys at school have now an opportunity of learning in a few months all the geometry that was known to all the philosophers of antiquity is a somewhat memorable saying, which has passed, if not into a household word, into a school apothegm; but the elders of this generation have seen with their own eyes things quite as wonderful brought to pass within the compass of a short life. The present Atlas is, indeed, a conspicuous example of such an improvement. The knowledge inclosed between its covers—vast as it is—with the exception of the mere outline of many countries (not of all), and the surface geography of a few (not many), has nearly all been acquired within the memory of living men. One of those who gave the impulse to the acquisition, and did most to promote it—Baron Humboldt—still lives to bear witness in his own person of a greater progress in physical geography within the last seventy years than in all the previous ages of the world. It is Messrs. Black's great merit to have placed all this new and collected knowledge in a very accessible and agreeable, and withal cheap, form before the present and future generations. When we compare the present Atlas with the once celebrated Atlas of Isaak Tirion, published at Amsterdam about a century ago, we are equally astonished at the progress of all the arts connected with getting up such a work, and of the science it embodies.

THE LYRICS OF IRELAND. Edited and annotated by SAMUEL LOVER. Houlston and Wright.

This is an excellent, and will undoubtedly be a popular, collection of the lyrical poetry of Ireland, compiled by one who is himself a genuine Irish lyrical poet. We hold that, as one of the national bards of his native land, Samuel Lover stands second only to Thomas Moore. No one else has written either so much or so well. Lover resembles Moore in ardent Irish feeling; perhaps, indeed, he is even more intensely national than his illustrious countryman. Ireland breathes in every line that Lover has written, while Moore's devotion, if equally warm, was not equally entire; it extended far beyond the shores of the Emerald Isle. As lyric poets, too, they resemble in another important respect. Lover, like Moore, is a musician, and has greatly surpassed Moore in the number as well as quality of the melodies to which his imagination and feeling have given birth. Many of his Irish tunes to which his own verses are set are so full of true Irish spirit, beauty, and pathos, that Carolan himself might have been their author.

This volume, a closely-printed octavo of 360 pages, contains a very ample body of lyrics, selected from the works of the most remarkable Irish poets, with the exception of Moore—an exception which he laments, but which is necessarily caused by the strictness with which the proprietors of Moore's works guard the copyright. This collection, therefore, must be regarded as a supplement to Moore's splendid work; and, even without the aid of his genius, deserves (in Mr. Lover's words) to be considered "honourable to the lyric genius of Ireland."

The contents of the book are classed under several heads:—Songs of the Affections; Convivial and Comic; Moral, Sentimental, and Satirical; Patriotic and Military; Historical and Political; and Miscellaneous. In every one of these classes there is a rich store of beautiful and genuine Irish poetry, which will afford delightful reading. But, we must add, a considerable quantity of matter is introduced which is not Irish at all. Some will dissent from Mr. Lover's principle of selection. He thinks every song is admissible which happens to have been the work of an Irishman. This may be one condition, though there are songs really Irish which are not from Irish pens; but a song to be Irish must have also some association with Ireland. It must be an Irish subject—Irish in feeling, sentiment, and expression—or written to an Irish tune. If it have none of these attributes, what matters it that the author was of Irish birth? Who ever before thought of calling Sheridan's songs in his Spanish opera, "The Duenna," or his "By Celia's colour," or his "What land, O Time, discover," &c., Irish songs, or ever thought of connecting them with Irish music? Who ever thought of calling the verses in "The Vicar of Wakefield," "When lovely woman stops to folly," an Irish song, because Oliver Goldsmith was born in Ireland? Sheridan and Goldsmith were much more English than Irish in their lives, and their writings are entirely merged in the literature of England. There are very many songs in this volume which, on this ground, have no business there; but the reader will thereby be a gainer. Mr. Lover himself admits that Irish birth is not a necessary qualification for the author of an Irish song; for he (and properly so) includes various songs not written by Irishmen, such as "The Exile of Erin," and "To the battle, men of Erin," by Thomas Campbell, a Scotman; "Savoyard Dheesh," and "Looney Moctwoully," by George Colman, an Englishman. These, and many others, are at once acknowledged as Irish songs, no matter for the nativity of their writers.

We are not inclined, however, to quarrel very seriously with Mr. Lover on this score, nor on the decided manner in which he disposes of several doubtful questions respecting the nativity of several famous melodies. We think that he has produced a charming book for which we heartily thank him. It is elegantly printed and brought out, and is enriched with a great number of artistic and spirited illustrations.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. F. de J., St. Petersburg.—The *exemplaires* have at length reached us safely, and shall receive speedy attention. For the ingenious problem now sent by you accept our thanks. The other contents of your epistle must be acknowledged by letter.

CHARLES CLARK, Cheltenham.—You are deceived. Look at the position again.

F. HEALEY, I. B., of Bridport. S. LOYD, of New York, G. M. are cordially thanked.

S. Y. N.—That the game of Chess was invented at the siege of Troy is an antiquated fiction. The best account of its origin and early history will be found in the series of papers on the subject, by Dr. Fawcett, which appeared in *Our Journal* a few months back.

I. D. W.—A very clever and original one extra only entitled to you a player; but I am afraid to our own from the number of moves required for its solution.

I. D.—The Consultation Games will be resumed. Arrangements are being made for that purpose.

L. T. R., Liverpool Chess Club.—The mate is somewhat too obvious if you have recorded the position correctly. It may be effected either by first playing K to K 5th (ch), or P takes K B, discovering check.

I. KLING.—We believe it admits of a double solution, although the ingenious author seems to doubt it.

I. F., Edinburgh.—It is ingenious, and shall have a niche among our Chess Enigmas.

DETA.—There is good reason to believe that the celebrated Italian player, Signor Dubois, will visit this country in the course of the summer of the present year. The advent of two young Americans, Morphy, is postponed until the spring following.

A. CONSTANT READER, Illymooth.—You query has been submitted to the author.

A. KNIGHT.—We are not aware of any Chess Divan in Soutark.

W. LEADER.—A very common delusion of young players. Look again and again, till you find your error.

CHARLES, Manchester.—We shall probably be in a position next week to say whether Mr. Beder's claim to the Hungarian has been "certainly recognized to" or not.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 731 by Arnold, Joling, B. G., N. T. W. D. L., Persson, Dorow, Pritch, H. W. K. M. J., A. D. L., Boulogne-sur-Mer, Peterkin, N. E. W. D., I. H. G., Czar, F. H. L., G. T. D., S. O. V., Mynder, Diana, Colonel M., Maxman, H. P. T., S. T. I., R. R. A. Z., Quidnunc, Bengaloo, C. Y. P., Jeanes, D. W., Gregory, Anna, Ourania, A Schoolboy, P. P., Lex, A. Trimper, T. Duncan, A. H., Bumble, Clericus, Major G., Factor, Howlett, X. Y. Z., R. L., Alba, J. M. of Shuburn, M. P. L., Gidley, Stanley, I. J. of Hanworth, R. Fenton, Figma, Philo-Chess, A Midv., Caatsh, Larry, Omicron, Bix, and Cox, W. P. S., Miranda, F. A., Paris, G. T. F., Brussels; George, A. G., Wilfred, T. B., H. B., S. S., D. C., L. N., Rugby-boy, Vox, T. G. D., A. P. A., are correct.

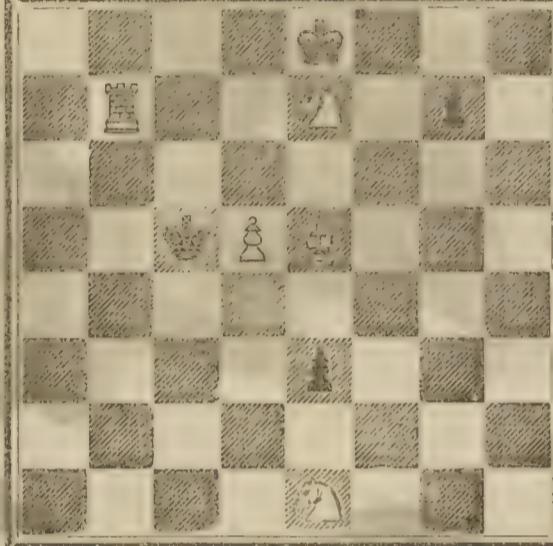
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 732, by Derovon, Philibou, Anne, I. J. of Hanworth, C. P. I., Yoxford, Henry, A. Z., Omegna, Medicus, M. B., M. P., Jodine, Frost, Fox, Myneer, A. Z., S. O. V., R. D. F., G. t. Bradley, T. Duncan, Quidnunc, Ruzby, I. I., Peterkin, W. W. T., G. F. B., Pacific, Major G., Maxman, Clericus, W. N., H. M., G. P. T., Alba, Sutark, Lex, T. P. G., Oskeron, D. D., F. R. B., Panch, Czar, Louis d'or, Cahracron, Arthur John G., L. L. D., The Original Northern Girl, I. C. S., H. Fenton, A. Guardian, Max, are correct. All others are wrong.

* * * The majority of our Answers to Correspondents are deferred from want of room.

PROBLEM No. 734.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

A manly, well-contested game between the two Manchester Champions, Messrs. KIPPING and PINDAR.

(King Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. P.) BLACK (Mr. K.)
 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
 2. P to K 4th P takes P
 3. B to Q 4th P to Q Kt 4th
 (This defence to the Bishop's Gambit was a great favourite of Kieseritzky, and is not so frequently adopted now-a-days as it deserves to be.)
 4. B takes Q Kt P Q checks
 5. K to B sq Kt to K B 3rd
 6. Kt to B 3rd B to Q Kt 5th
 7. P to Q 3rd Castles
 8. Q to K B 3rd B takes Kt
 9. P takes B K Kt to K R 5th
 10. Kt to K 2nd Kt to K Kt 6 (ch)
 11. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt
 12. Q B to K R 3rd P to Q 3rd
 13. K to Kt sq Q to Kt 4th
 14. K B to Q B 4th Kt to Q 2nd
 15. P to Q 4th Kt to K B 3rd
 16. P to K 5th B to K Kt 5th
 17. Q B to Q B sq Q to Kt 4th
 18. Q to K B 4th P takes P
 19. P takes P Q to Q sq
 20. K R P takes P
 (Had he taken the Kt. Black would probably have played Q to K 8th (ch), and then K to K 5, but where was the objection to Q to K 8 R 3d? That move, apparently, would have won the "exchange"—no unimportant advantage at this moment.)
 21. R to Q 8th (ch)
 22. K B interposes R takes B (ch)
 23. Q takes R Q takes K P
 24. Q to Q 3rd B to K B 4th
 25. B to K 4th Q to K 3rd
 26. Q R to K B sq B takes Q B P
 27. B takes Q B P Q to K 7th
 28. K R to K 4th P to Q R 3rd
 29. Q to K B 2nd Q to Q 6th
 30. K R to Q 4th Q to K Kt 3rd
 31. Q R to K sq R takes R (ch)
 32. Q takes R P to K 3rd
 33. Q to K 2nd B to K B 4th
 34. Q takes Q R P B to K 3rd
 35. Q to Q 3rd B to K B 4th
 36. Q to K B 3rd Kt to K Kt 5th
 37. R to K B 4th B to K 3rd
 38. Q to Q R 8th (ch) K to R 2nd
 (Black makes a gallant fight, but the odds are fearfully against him.)
 39. Q to K 4th P to K B 4th
 40. Q to Q B 6th Q to K 2nd
 41. P to Q 4th Kt to K 4th
 42. P to K 4th Kt tks K Kt P
 43. Q to K B 5th Q to K R 4th
 44. R to K B 3rd Q to K Kt 4th
 45. K to B 4th Q to K B 3rd
 46. P to Q 3rd P to K 4th
 47. B to Q 2nd Q to K B 2nd
 48. B to Q B 3rd P to K B 5th
 49. Q to Q 4th Kt to K 6th
 50. P to Q 5th K to K 3rd
 51. P to Q B 6th Q to K B 4th
 52. Q to K Kt 7th K to R 4th
 (ch)
 53. R to K 3rd (ch) K to Kt 5th
 (It is remarkable that two such acute and experienced players, in a part evidently played with uncommon care, should have overlooked the fact that White, who lost the game, had at this crisis a forced mate of four moves in his hands. We leave the solution of this very simple problem to our readers.)
 54. B to K sq Kt takes K Kt P
 55. Q takes P Q to Q B 4th (ch)
 56. B to K 2nd Q to Q B 8th (ch)
 (Why not K to R sq?)
 57. K takes Kt B to Q 4th (ch)
 And wins.

ONE OF THE HEROES OF THE ALMA.—Amid the later deeds of heroism with which intelligence received from time to time from India abounds, we must not forget the many instances of bravery that occurred during the Russian war. Among the acts that have not had the glory of the historic page is the following:—"After the light division had gained the heights of Alma, and driven the Russians before them, they observed a dense mass of men approaching, whom they believed to be French, and ceased firing in consequence—they had hardly done so when the supposed French opened a deadly fire, and rushed towards the light division, who were compelled to give way and fall back on the Guards, then advancing to their support. An officer who was within fifteen yards of Lieut. Anstruther, of the 23rd Fusiliers, saw him deliberately mount the earthen parapet which separated the two armies, and, planting the colours of his regiment firmly in the ground there, he calmly awaited the advance of the Guards to his rescue and that of his colours; the Guards arrived just in time to save the colours, though the poor boy (he was only eighteen) had already fallen, pierced through the heart." He was the son of Sir Ralph Anstruther, of Balcaskie, and grandson of the late General Sir Henry Torrens.

ABOO, IN RAJPOOTANA.—We have received the following letter from Captain Black:—"Nusserabai, 25th January, 1858.—Having observed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 21st November last a sketch of Aboo, in Rajpootana, and a statement to the effect that my house was the only one looted (plundered) by the mutineers of the Joudpore Legion, I beg you will do me the favour of contradicting it. The mutineers did not go near my house in Aboo, nor in any way attempted to molest the members of my family. I myself & I bring up the head-quarters of the Legion for this station in May last, with a detachment under my command. My party was disarmed, of course, on the intelligence of the mutiny at head-quarters reaching this; but my men, I am happy to say, although all poor devils, remain stanch, and are doing duty. I lost my house and my property at Aboo on the mutiny breaking out, in August last. G. A. BLACK, Captain, 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, Second in Command Joudpore Legion."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JOHN WILLIAM EGERTON BRYDGES, BART.

SIR JOHN WILLIAM EGERTON BRYDGES, second Baronet, of Denton Court, Kent, who died lately, unmarried, at Lee Priory, near Canterbury, was the second son of the distinguished genealogist, poet, and prose-writer, and the well-known claimant to the Chandos peerage, Sir John William Egerton Brydes, the first Baronet, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of the Rev. William Dejovas Byrche. He was born in November, 1791, and was formerly in the 14th Dragoons. He succeeded to the Baronetcy (his elder brother Thomas died *vis à vis* patris) on the death of his father, the 8th September, 1839. He is himself succeeded by his next surviving half-brother, now Sir Ferdinand Stanley Head Brydes, the third Baronet, who was born in 1804.

SIR JAMES DUNLOP, BART.

SIR JAMES DUNLOP, second Baronet, of Dunlop, Ayrshire, a Major in the British Army, was the only son of Sir John Dunlop, M.P., the first Baronet, by his first wife, Charlotte Constance, daughter of Sir Richard Downs Jackson, K.C.B. He was born the 27th August, 1800, and succeeded to the Baronetcy, when in his ninth year, on the death of his father. He entered the army as an Ensign and Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards in 1840, and served with distinction in the Crimea. He became a Major in 1855; and he obtained a medal and clasp for Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol. The gallant Baronet, who was never married, died on the 10th ult., at Hyères, in Provence, south of France. The family of which Sir James was a scion, the Dunlops of that ilk, is one of the oldest and most honourable in Scotland: the Lairds of Dunlop were frequently noted in Scottish history. Mrs. Frances Anne Dunlop, the great-grandmother of the Baronet just dead, was the lineal descendant of the famous Sir William Wallace, and was the Mrs. Dunlop the kind patron and correspondent of Robert Burns, to whom, his "dear and much-honoured friend," the poet addressed some of his finest verse.

SIR C. A. FITZROY, K.C.B.

SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZROY, K.C.B. and K.C.H., who died on the 15th ult., at his residence, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, was the eldest son of the late General Lord Charles Fitzroy, by his wife, Frances, daughter of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., of Shipley, in Derbyshire. Sir Charles Fitzroy was born in May, 1796; was educated at Harrow and Marlow; joined the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) in 1811, served with them in the Peninsula, and was at the battle of Vittoria. Afterwards at Waterloo he acted as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Hussey Vivian. After the peace of 1815 he went to Canada with the late Duke of Richmond, whose daughter, Lady Mary, he married in 1820. She died, in 1848, from an accident. His children were Augustus Charles Lennox, a Captain in the Royal Artillery, killed at the taking of Sebastopol; Mary Caroline, married to the Hon. Keith Stewart, now Captain of H.M.S. *Nankeen*; George Henry, at present in China with the Earl of Elgin; and Arthur George, a Commander in the Royal Navy, employed in the Sea of Azof during the Russian war. Sir Charles Fitzroy held offices of responsibility at the Cape of Good Hope from 1820 to 1831, when he returned to England. In 1837 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, whence, in 1842, he was promoted to the government of the Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, which he resigned in 1845. In 1846 he was appointed to the important post of Governor of New South Wales, and eventually Governor-General of all the Australian colonies. So satisfactorily did Sir Charles Fitzroy fulfil the difficult duties of his high office during the very trying times of the gold discoveries, and the introduction of new constitutions, with altered land regulations, in the Australian colonies, that his term of government was prolonged to eight years. He was given the Order of the Bath, and the Australians expressed their opinion of his services and character by subscribing largely to his picture for the colony, and to a valuable service of plate which was subsequently presented to him in London.

ADMIRAL ARCHIBALD DUFF.

THE death, at the age of eighty-four, of this veteran naval officer took place at his house of Braemoriston, N.B., on the 9th ult. Admiral Duff was the second son of Major A. Duff, and grandson of John Duff, Esq., of Cuilin. He entered the Navy when a boy, attained flag rank in 1810, and was placed as Admiral on the reserved list in 1835. He succeeded, in 1837, on the death of his brother, J. Duff, Esq., to the entailed estate of Drummuir, in the counties of Banff and Aberdeen. Soon afterwards he purchased part of the lands of Inverugie, Elginshire, on which he expended considerable sums in improvements, especially upon the harbour of Hopeman. In politics Admiral Duff was a staunch Conservative. The gallant Admiral, in the management of his extensive landed properties, acted on the principle of fostering and encouraging his poorer tenants, and on few estates were cottars and small farmers more independent. The Admiral leaves no children, and is succeeded in the family domain of Drummuir by his cousin, Major Lachlan Duff Gordon, of Park, M.P. for Banffshire, and cousin to the Earl of Fife. Mr. Duff Gordon will have to assume the final surname of Duff, pursuant to the terms of the deed which entails the property.

ADMIRAL SYKES.

ADMIRAL JOHN SYKES, who died at his residence, Castle-hill, Englefield-green, on the 12th ult., in his 84th year, was the second son of James Sykes, Esq., of Arundel-street, Strand, navy-agent, the descendant of an old family settled at the Ber

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.



KNUCKLE DOWN! —PAINTED BY W. H. KNIGHT.

[SECOND NOTICE.

THE only important picture of a high poetic class in the exhibition is 492, "The Triumph of Vanity," by Mr. Noel Paton, which hangs over the chimneypiece in the south room. Vanity as represented in a female figure, who, with excited action, is leading a crowd of her votaries,—rulers of the earth, warriors, statesmen, lawyers, poets, lovers, &c.,—to the edge of a precipice, beneath which is a yawning

abyss, the stagnant waters in which are loaded with the remains of previous victims. The import of the allegory is conveyed in the inscription emblazoned in the frame—"The end of these things is death." The grouping is well studied, and many of the figures exhibit great power of design; and the execution throughout is careful and finished.

Mr. T. P. Hall's "Cavaliers and Puritans; a Scene in a Hostelrie

in the Seventeenth Century" (434), is a picture of considerable dimensions, attractively coloured; evincing considerable character, but, at the same time, open somewhat to the charge of extravagance. The large parlour of the hostelrie is filled with numerous parties of Cavaliers and Puritans, each fraternity keeping to his own side: here is revelry in wine, gambling, song, and joke; there coarse, hard, fare and long faces; in the midst is a gaudily-equipped gal-



CHARCOAL-BURNING IN THE TYROLESE ALPS.—PAINTED BY H. JOHNSON.



"THE HAY HARVEST."—PAINTED BY H. JUTSUM.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

lant trying to snatch a kiss from the Puritan waiting-maid, to the great delight of his comrades and the horror and dismay of the Puritan fraternity, in one of whom a hint of jealousy is betrayed.

There is so much fine invention and admirable painting in Mr. Goodall's striking picture (70) entitled "The Campbells are Coming: Lucknow, September, 1857," that we are almost inclined to blind our eyes to the fact that the "story" it pretends to illustrate is apocryphal. The imaginary Jessie is represented leaning forward, with surprising energy of action, and intense fire in her full blue eye, listening to distant sounds of hope, as she exclaims, "Courage! hark to the slogan—to the Macgregor, the grandest of them a! Here's help at last!" The figures of the soldiers engaged in the operations of the day are full of vigour, truthfully illustrating the ordinary *rationale* of life in the intrenchments of a besieged pest. In the centre is a touching episode of a mother, with her two children, overcome with agitation between hope and fear; and beside her an officer, who, with folded arms and a severe, resigned expression, is prepared to face the event, whatever it may prove to be.

"An Alarm in India" (552), by Mr. G. Hopley, is a *pièce de circonstance*, representing the interior of an officer's quarters under the alarm of a threatened attack from the natives. The officer is looking out of window, preparing to make a fight for it, if necessary, whilst his wife has a second revolver ready for him. The idea is realised with considerable spirit and truth. Near this picture is one of calm domestic life, which contrasts with it remarkably enough (568), "Leaving Home," by Mr. J. Collinson. A young country lass is about to be started in the world, going to service probably: she sits by the road, waiting for the mail, her trunk and hatbox carefully packed by her side, whilst her father gives her a bible as a parting gift; and a young swain, a short way off, appears to be meditating offering her a nosegay as his modest souvenir. Altogether an agreeable domestic conceit, but the colouring a little garish.

Mr. A. J. Woolmer revels in little episodes of tender sentiment, and clothes them in a rich effulgence of pale green, amber, and delicate red. "Hope" and "Disappointment" (184 and 189) are a pair which make up a little "poem without words," which hardly needs a word of explanation. In the one we have a fair-haired girl looking out in joyful expectation at the approach, or supposed approach, of her lover; the glad sun-rays so bright that she is obliged to shield her eyes from their influence with her feather-fan. In the other we find that the fond expectation has not been realised—the advancing form was not that of the loved one—and, the fan thrown aside, with head resting on hand, all is disappointment and dejection. The quaint old window surrounded by the trailing foliage, the birdcage, and the knitting implements, indicate that our heroine is in the seclusion of an old country mansion, where the advent of an agreeable visitor would be an occurrence all the more important for its rarity.

Mr. W. H. Knight shows great versatility in his little *pièces de circonstance*. "Knuckle Down" (120), which we engrave, is a capital scene of real boyish life. The determined intent, as manifested in the face and energetic pose, of the boy whose turn it is to play, and the anxious and alarmed expression of his adversary, whose favourite toy is thus placed in danger imminent, are admirably hit off. The other figures contribute each their part to the general effect; whilst the executive finish is praiseworthy, and the colouring genial and pleasing to the eye.

By Mr. G. Smith we remark a pretty little interior (483), "Cottage Life," with a family group, consisting of an old granny, a child in a cradle, &c. Mr. T. Earl's "Sleepers" (491), representing a chubby boy asleep in a cradle, a dog asleep beside the latter, in an humble room in a farmhouse, is of more than ordinary merit. A quiet sentiment pervades materials very simple and ordinary in themselves; and the execution is careful, solid, yet unpretending.

Mr. H. Weigall, in his "Household Words" (531), depicts an incident of quiet but touching interest. A mother has evidently been giving words of counsel to her daughter, which appear to have affected her much, for, overcome with emotion, she half reclines in her arms. An open letter by the side, perhaps, suggests the subject of the discourse.

Mr. W. Bromley tries his hand in two very different fields. The parting scene in "Romeo and Juliet" (458) is effectively rendered, under a well-managed crepuscular effect. With regard to "The Mediator" (217), shall we be wronging the artist if we suggest that it must have been painted under very lively recollections of Mulready's celebrated "Wolf and Lamb"? The two heroes, so described, are merely counterparts of these originals, the only variance being that "the lamb" is crouching down on his knees. The smaller child, running off towards the house to give the alarm, is twin brother to that in Mulready's picture. The only essential differences in the "east" is the substitution of a good-hearted butcher-boy for the widowed mother, as "the mediator." It must be added that, irrespective of the question of the source whence so many of the materials have been borrowed, the picture is one of considerable merit. Whilst upon the subject of random recollections in art, may we inquire of Mr. F. Stone whether, before he painted his little picture, "A Yarn" (1), he ever chanced to see Solomon's somewhat popular railway-carriage interior entitled "The Return"?

Mr. Dicksee's studies of children are always clever; but there is a danger with children of being too clever sometimes. His "Playmates" (10), representing a child nursing a pet dog, is natural and sprightly; but "The Young Pretender" (501)—a child pretending to suckle a doll—goes "too far" in absurdity, and borders on bad taste. Mr. Hemsley has a rich vein of humour which delights in such little naive efforts as "Hook my Frock!" (241), where a shock-headed young rustic is making awkward efforts to complete the toilet of a small girl, who rewards him with a look beaming with genuine childish admiration, *reconnaissance*, and tenderness.

Mr. A. Rowan has bestowed pains and care upon his "Legend of Tobit" (220) which are entitled to recognition; and the frame exhibits a novelty in the insertion in it of eight medallions representing other scenes in the same story. "L'Inconnue" (259), by Mr. L. W. Desanges, is a showy female figure, of Spanish cast of countenance, her bright dark eyes partially obscured by a black lace veil. Mr. J. D. Wingfield, in an unpretending little canvas, denominated (105) "A Study on the Coast," shows us a female in profile, and in white drapery, with much intellectual expression, delicately handled in every particular. His other picture (263), "Come into the Garden, Maude," though more pretentious, pleases us less.

In landscape the exhibition is tolerably rich, though there are fewer large canvases in this line than have been displayed on former occasions. Mr. Nieman, besides his "Great Leviathan," has several pleasing pieces in his own marked style—(3) "On the Eden, near Carlisle," and (29 and 173) two scenes in North Wales. Mr. F. Dillon appears to equal advantage in his view of "Schnabsberthal, Tyrol" (145), and in that of "The Island of Philo, Nubia, from the North" (495). Mr. Jutsum studies nature with a conscientious eye, and always paints honestly and well. His "Loch Eil" (143) is remarkable for the clever composition of the materials brought together—in the front a corn-field, and beyond the cold blue surface of the loch, the whole being backed by the grey mountain range. "The Hay Harvest" (159) is a charming scene of real country life. The various occupations and paraphernalia of the farm-homestead have all evidently been studied on the spot. Of the last-named agreeable picture we give an Engraving. Mr. Harry Johnson also calls our graver into exercise for his fine picture of "Charcoal-burning in the Tyrolean Alps" (450). This wild scene in the inhospitable Alpine range, with the one stunted tree in the midst to mark its barrenness and desolateness, and the struggling glow from the charcoal-burners' furnace, is most happily and characteristically depicted. Mr. G. C. Stanfield has two quaint, picturesque views from the ancient city of Trèves (231 and 532). Mr. F. Sidney Cooper gives us only one of his masterly cattle-pieces (2), "A Pond in the Meadows." Mr. E. W. Cooke has two of his clever Dutch sea-pieces, with shipping—one (23) with "the tide flowing," and the effect of a "wind off shore;" the other (821) seen on "a still day after stormy weather." He also exhibits (414) "An Evening on the Lagoon at Venice," a striking little sketch, illuminated by an intensely golden sky. Mr. J. Danby's "The Resene" (197) is an impressive picture, peculiarly successful in effect. It represents the hull of a ship which has been battered by some gale, waterlogged, but still floating on the now placid main, a rath having put off from it containing some of the surviving crew. Low down in the distance, seen through a grey mist illuminated by the morning sun, are the sails, square set, of a vessel approaching.

"ASSES DRINKING." BY R. ANSDELL.

MR. ANSDELL, whose talent as an animal-painter has long commanded a high renown, exhibits in his progress the rare case of an artist who has not been spoiled by popularity. Not satisfied with temporary successes in his peculiar line with sheep and village donkeys, he has lately prosecuted his art in newer and larger fields, and with higher aims in view, and with a success which will, if we mistake not, amply reward him for the venture. In Spain he has studied character, climate, and colour in scenes equally novel and suggestive, presenting a mine of wealth to the eye of the artist; and all these essentials to pictorial effect he has admirably combined in his picture entitled "Asses Drinking," which was one of the prizes of the Glasgow Art-Union last year. The materials are of a simple, generic character; but the composition shows the mind and hand of a master. The two asses stopping on their journey to drink are evidently studies from life, and they are so placed that one is seen at full length, whilst the other is boldly foreshortened—the driver standing between them. The introduction of the girl coming to fetch water gives a conversational tone, a breathing life, to the group which would otherwise be monotonous and dull. This fine picture was allotted at the recent distribution to a subscriber at Birmingham. It is a condition annexed to it that the artist retains the copyright.

FINE ARTS.

As the season approaches, numerous works of art, independently of those in the ordinary exhibitions, invite attention in various parts of the town. The French Gallery in Pall-mall is appropriated to Royalty. Here Winterhalter's large group picture of "The Empress of the French, surrounded by the Ladies of her Court," occupies one end of the room. It is a showy composition: scene, a park, with a profusion of flowers and great variety of gay colouring in the costumes, but somewhat formal and theatrical in treatment. Next, the same artist's pleasing bridal portrait of Princess Frederick William of Prussia attracts our notice. It is commanded by all who have seen the illustrious original as being very like. In another department are several photographs of personages and incidents about Court, produced, by command of her Majesty, by Messrs. Caldesi and Montecchi; amongst others an extremely interesting "Group at Osborne House, 1857," including portraits of the Queen (with the youngest Princess in her lap), the Prince Consort, and all the Royal children.

At the Gallery, 123, Pall-mall, is exhibited "the grand national portrait of Lord Palmerston," by Mr. F. Cruikshank. It is a whole-length, taken from actual sittings at Cambridge House in June and July last, and is supposed to represent the noble ex-Premier addressing the House of Commons after his triumphant appeal to the country on the China question. The likeness is a good one, though wanting in his Lordship's accustomed *bouhomie*; and the artist has, as seems to us, committed a mistake in placing his subject with his back to the Opposition and to the Chair, instead of facing them. In the same room is Mrs. E. M. Ward's clever little picture of a group of children (her own) singing the National Anthem to her accompaniment on the piano; which attracted much well-deserved admiration at last year's exhibition.

We have seldom seen a more genuinely English and more truly poetic landscape than one which Mr. George Chester has just completed, and which is now on view at 36, Great George-street, Westminster, under the title of "Afternoon in Summer Time." The subject is taken from nature—a delicious secluded dell on the Team, a little wayward trout stream, about fifteen miles from Ludlow; and it leaves evidences of having been, to a considerable extent, painted on the spot. The foreground is thickly wooded, the character of the various foliage introduced being admirably discriminated, yet without excess of detail. Then the eye, descending, lights upon the little mountain stream, which is here in sluggish mood—deer coming to drink at its waters, which are crossed by a rustic bridge. A fine distance, clothed in blue, and a slightly-chequered sky over head, serve by the coolness of their tone to balance and set off the warm, rich hues which, despite the shade, invigorate the larger portion of the canvas. In many respects Mr. Chester's work reminds us of Constable's, but with somewhat less than his prevailing coldness.

At the Auction Mart in the City, Messrs. Jennings, of Cornhill, have just opened to view the very spirited picture of the "Horse-race on the Corso at Rome during the Carnival," by Mr. T. Jones Barker. The peculiarity of the Roman horse-race consists in the fact that the horses compete without riders; yet the excitement and emulation both amongst the animals themselves and their owners and trainers are probably as great as anything of the kind exhibited at Epsom on a Derby-day. The "start" is a moment of entralling interest; and the horses, in their eagerness to be "off," sometimes knock down the rope which is put across at the starting-place, to be removed at the appointed signal. Such an incident, with the confusion which ensues, naturally greatly heightens the effect, and this is what Mr. Barker has very successfully represented in his picture. Every part of the canvas is full of animation: the horses, which exhibit great fire and life, are of the pure Itoman barb breed, and have been studied from originals in the extensive stud of Prince Piombino. Their attendants also are, in most cases, portraits. The entourage—including one of the most interesting architectural sites in Rome, peopled with a motley assemblage of maskers, native and foreign, municipal and other public functionaries, elegant ladies, &c., all guarded by foreign bayonets—forms a striking and lively *coup d'œil*.

THE MUTINY AT PESHAWUR.—A correspondent at Peshawur, in a letter from that place dated 31st December, 1857, requests us to make the following corrections in his letter inserted in the number of this Journal for the 3rd October last:—"General Cotton, commanding at Peshawur, prepared for the reception of the mutineers by first disarming a portion of the native troops in cantonments: the regiments retaining their arms being the 21st N.I., the 11th and 18th Irregular Cavalry, and the Khetal-i-Ghilzie Regiment, which was stationed at Jhubkudder Fort, a few companies being on garrison duty in the forts of Aboozie and Michnee. With regard to the statement that 'the Native Infantry regiments occupying the forts intended to march into cantonments on the evening of the 22nd May,' I have been assured by Colonel Edwards, C.L., Commissioner of Peshawur, that no such suspicion was entertained against the Khetal-i-Ghilzie Regiment, but against the other two regiments, viz., the 11th and 18th, which were also at the forts. In detailing the force under Colonel Chute sent against the mutineers of the 55th N.I., I omitted a troop of the 18th Irregular Cavalry. The Punjab Infantry and the Mountain Train guns were also engaged in the pursuit of the 55th."

FAILURE OF WATER.—The *Manchester Guardian* gives the following account of the discomforts resulting from the supply of water not being equal to the demand:—"They are reduced to lamentable straits at Oldham. Ten thousand kettles are on the hobs morning and evening; as many tea-caddies come forth from the corner-cupboards; cups and saucers are duly spread upon the little round tables; and all above ten years old are thirsting for the accustomed three cups a-piece. But, lack-a-day! the great reservoir on the hills has sunk and sunk, during this unconscionable drought, until at last the authorities vouchsafe mere drizzles of mud, water, worms, and animalculæ once a day. From a cup and a half a fortnight back, the stint is now reduced to half a cup, and that only to women—the men having providentially taken to ale. The cottage floors are unsoured; the washing-days are put off; rosy cheeks are become grim from acquaintance only with dry towels; and all the young jacks-a-pease in the place have ceased roaring from the Saturday-night tubs these three weeks past. The fact is, the population has far outrun the water supply."

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.—A Piedmontese, named Bozzo, a ticket-porter at Lyons, was tried by the Assize Court of the Rhone, on Thursday week, for an attempt to murder by means of an infernal machine. Having a grudge against another porter, named La Chapelle, he sent a box to his lodgings directed to him. Chapelle and his wife, fancying that the box contained presents for their children, hastened to open it with great glee, but no sooner was the key (which was fastened outside by a string) put into the keyhole than the box burst with a loud explosion, and one of the children was wounded in the face. Bozzo had placed in the box two loaded pistols, the triggers of which he had tied to the bolt of the lock, calculating that as soon as it was turned both would go off. One only did go off in point of fact, as it happened, and, fortunately, the wounds received by the child were not serious. It was, however, proved that the pistols were loaded in a most deadly manner. Bozzo was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour for life.

The Tidme and the Muselle have been frozen over for the third time this winter. The water continues very low in both.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord Howden has been appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; and Lieutenant-Colonel Lareom, R.E., and Percy William Doyle, Esq., late Minister in Mexico, have been appointed Companions of the order.

The Art-Manufacture Association flourishes. The prospectuses for the year are just issued, and enumerate seventy-seven works of art-industry for distribution to subscribers: among them are productions by nearly all the leading manufacturers of England.

Motions that a bust of General Havelock be placed in the Guildhall, and that the freedom of the City be given to Sir John Lawrence, in a gold box of the value of one hundred guineas, were carried on Friday week at the Court of Common Council.

As the English schooner *Edith Maria*, Captain Blacklock, was going down the Seine last week, in ballast, she suddenly fell on her beam-ends and filled. The crew were saved, but the wife of the captain was drowned.

It is stated by Lyonnet, who devoted many years to the study of the anatomy of the larva of the goat-moth, that it contains 4041 distinct muscles.

The Ordnance Department are now engaged in erecting three batteries for the defence of the port and city of Aberdeen. Arrangements are also in progress for the extension of the barracks in the city, and ground has been leased from the corporation for rifle practice.

An association has been formed, in connection with Price's Patent Candle Company, to provide dwellings at Battersea for the workpeople in that establishment, a similar experiment at their factory near Liverpool having been successful.

A strike has occurred among the shipwrights at Hull, about 500 in number. They refused to abandon their code of laws, which limits the number of apprentices in the trade, the quantity of work per day, the hours of overtime, &c.

Mr. Lyons, her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Florence, residing at Rome, has proceeded to Naples to watch the trials and to support the interests of the two engineers, unofficially, our diplomatic relations being suspended.

The official journal of St. Petersburg publishes an Imperial decree sanctioning the establishment of two new railway companies, under the names of the Vienna-Warsaw and Warsaw-Bromberg Companies.

The Government emigrant ship, *Ascendant*, sailed from Plymouth on Tuesday week for Moreton Bay, New South Wales, with 47 married couples, 75 single men, 19 single women, 22 boys, between the ages of 1 and 12, 19 girls between the same ages, and 5 infants—making a total of 290 souls.

A Dutch vessel has arrived with a cargo of wild beasts, consisting of lions, tigers, and zebras; also boa-constrictors and venomous serpents.

The number of patients relieved at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, last week, was 92, of which 90 were new cases.

The charity known as the Crypt Grammar School, at Gloucester, having of late years very much increased in value, it has been decided to build a larger and very superior school, capable of accommodating about 400 boys.

The following screw-steamer are ordered to be completed forthwith, and launched early in the ensuing summer—viz., *Hero*, 91 guns, 3300 tons burthen; *Hood*, 90, 3000 tons; *Mersey*, 40, 3000; and *Charybdis*, 21, 2500 tons.

So scarce is water in Savoy that sentinels are at every well to prevent any one family from getting more than its proportionate allowance.

The steamer *Magnolia* exploded her boilers at Whitehall, North Carolina, and from fifteen to twenty persons were killed.

A trooper of the 6th Dragoons, who had deserted in the Crimea, has been tried at Brighton by general court-martial, and sentenced to be shot.

A paragraph has lately appeared in the public journals erroneously stating that Mr. Bates, the ex-banker, has been released from prison. Mr. Bates will not be set at liberty until October next.

The Controllership of Customs at the port of Liverpool has been abolished, arrangements having been made in London which dispense with that office. Mr. Daw, who for some time has held the appointment, has been promoted to the Collectorship at Plymouth.

Mr. Charles Mathews, comedian, was recently married in New York, to Mrs. Lizzie Davenport, lately the wife of Mr. A. H. Davenport, of Wallack's Theatre.

A girl, eleven years of age, has died at Gateshead, in consequence, it is believed, of having taken worm lozenges, which contained a deleterious amount of calomel.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, last week, was 1363, of which 520 were new cases.

A letter from Delhi mentions that there is very little chance of the ex-King's recovery. He is said to be fast sinking.

The employees of her Majesty's Theatre presented Mr. Charles Nugent, on Saturday evening last, with a splendid silver snuffbox, in recognition of his courtesy and urbanity for many years in his responsible and arduous position.

The temple of Theseus, at Athens, recent letters state, was metamorphosed into a restaurant on the occasion of the fêtes given to King Otho. The Athenians drank there wine of Tenedos and danced a kind of Pyrrhic dance.

General Bedeau, like General Changarnier, declines to accept the Emperor's permission to return to France at the present moment.

We hear (says the *Athenaeum*) that Mr. Thornbury, author of "Art and Nature," has in progress a life of Turner—Mr. Ruskin having assisted him with the MSS. and note-books of that great and eccentric painter.

A number of engineers and workmen, under the guidance of M. Dégoussé, are going to the desert of Zahara, with a view to pierce Artesian wells, and establish in that wilderness an oasis here and there, if practicable.

A graceful sarcophagus is now finished in the Church of Rueil, to enshrine the ashes of Queen Hortense, which are on one side of the altar, those of the Empress Josephine having their resting place opposite.

Mr. J. Twining, Vice-President of the Society of Arts, has placed his Economic Museum at the disposal of the council of that body, to form the nucleus of the projected Great Exhibition of 1861.

The line of mail-packets heretofore conveying, under contract with the United States' Government, the mails between Liverpool and New York have ceased running.

At Dartmoor, on Wednesday week, about 500 convicts were employed in clearing away the snow which blocked up the road leading to Prince Town, which had been rendered impassable for vehicles of any description.

At a special general meeting of the Royal Institute of Architects, recently held, it was resolved that her Majesty be advised to present the Royal gold medal to Herr Stüler, of Berlin, architect to the King of Prussia.

Mr. Telfer, the Northumberland horse-tamer, performed on Saturday last at Channel's Riding-school, Islington, before fifty gentry, who passed a resolution unanimously expressing their perfect satisfaction with the performance, with its efficacy, and its simplicity.

Mr. Murray has issued, on a separate sheet, an index to Dr. Livingstone's "Journal," with a couple of pages of new matter, relating chiefly to the wife of the missionary.

The tower of Doncaster parish church is now completed, the four angle pinnacles having been fixed during the last few days.

The Ulverstone Mining Company's water level has just been opened. The level is a mile and a half long, is 4 ft. 6 in. wide, and 6 ft. deep, the greater portion of it being cut in solid rock, and it effects a drainage at the engine-shaft of 92 feet.

The next annual meeting of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society will be held at Ulverstone on the 24th and 25th of August next.

MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCES OF BRITISH PRINCESSES.

It is remarkable how important a part the Princesses of England, either of themselves or by those claiming under them, have borne in the government of this country. Not to go further back, the marriage of Margaret Beaufort, granddaughter of John of Gaunt and Blanche, heiress of the house of Lancaster, with Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, son of Owen Tudor, a Welsh gentleman, introduced the line of the Tudors to the throne of England, which Henry VII. consolidated by his marriage with Elizabeth, heiress of the house of York; the succession thus, in both lines, coming through female branches of the two families. Moreover, the accession of the house of Stuart to the throne of England, and the origin of the house of Stuart itself, are traced to females. The Royal house of Stuart is descended from Margaret, daughter of Robert Bruce, who married Walter Stuart in the fourteenth century. Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, married James IV. of Scotland, in 1503, whose great-grandson, James VI. of Scotland (James I. of England), succeeded to the English throne on the failure of the house of Tudor on the death of Queen Elizabeth. It should be observed that the family name, Stuart, though passing through the female line with Mary Queen of Scots, was retained by the marriage of that unhappy lady with her cousin, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley. Upon the expulsion of the reigning branch of the house of Stuart, William of Orange was adopted to the throne, as son of the Princess Mary, daughter of Charles I., and as husband of the other Princess Mary, daughter of James II.; and again upon the death of Queen Anne without issue the succession was limited to the house of Brunswick, or Hanover, the representative of which was second in descent from the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I., who married the Elector Palatine in 1613. So that, going back to the time of Henry VII., the following results appear:—1. There were only three male Sovereigns of the house of Tudor, who in the aggregate reigned sixty-eight years, being succeeded by two female Sovereigns, who reigned fifty years. 2. That the house of Stuart gave only four male Sovereigns to the English throne, whose reigns in the aggregate (including the interregnum of twelve years) extended to eighty-five years. 3. Then followed the reigns of William and Mary, and Anne, representing the Stuarts, and occupying the throne in the aggregate thirty-five years, by female descent, neither of them leaving heirs. 4. The house of Hanover has produced five Kings, representing as many generations, in male succession; reigning in the aggregate 123 years, and is now in abeyance, the female branch succeeding in the person of Queen Victoria, (5) whose descendants will be of the family of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. With these general observations, which show the important results which may follow from the marriages of Princesses in any country where the female line is admitted to share in the succession, we proceed to put together a few particulars of the marriages of British Princesses since the accession of the house of Tudor:—

MARGARET, DAUGHTER OF HENRY VII., WITH JAMES IV. OF SCOTLAND.

The marriage of the Princess Royal, daughter of Henry VII., with James IV. of Scotland, was an event which caused no little sensation and discussion at the time, both upon political grounds, and for the gay, but somewhat extravagant, conceits which marked its celebration. In the former respect it is recorded of this match that when it was discussed in the English Council some objected that England might in consequence of such marriage fall under the dominion of Scotland. But the King overruled these misgivings, "for," he said, "though Scotland should give an heir to the English crown, that kingdom will become an accession to England;" an observation which the event has fully justified, it being true in politics as in physics that of powers mutually acting on one another the greater must attract and absorb the less.

James of Scotland considered himself of fully equal rank with that of his young bride, who had to make a weary journey north to meet her intended. The betrothal took place at Richmond, 1502; and thence the Princess journeyed on to Holyrood, where the wedding was celebrated between eight and nine in the morning. In the festivities on this occasion we find something resembling the dramatic mask afterwards so much in vogue; and poetry and song shared with mountebanks, as noble jousters did with less noble tumblers, in doing honour to the celebration. It was then the custom for a Scottish King to make a "morning gift" to his bride, and James did this nobly, for on the morning after the nuptials he presented to his wife the title-deeds of the lands of Kilmarnock. The bride was as merry as the groom was liberal; for we are told that thus early she, and even her ladies, began clipping the King's beard—an amusement which was considered an excellent joke by the whole party.

MARY, DAUGHTER OF HENRY VII., WITH LOUIS XII. OF FRANCE, AND AFTERWARDS WITH THE DUKE OF SUFFOLK.

This marriage of the Princess Elizabeth with the King of Scotland was only one of the grand alliances in his family. His son Arthur, and, on the death of the latter, his son Henry, afterwards Henry VIII., married Catharine of Aragon, daughter of the King of Spain; and the pretended questions of conscience of Henry VIII. as to the illegality of this marriage, and the refusal of the Pope to dissolve it, were the real origin of the repudiation of the Church of Rome, and the establishment of Protestantism in this country. But Henry VII. had another daughter, Mary, who, after the death of that Monarch, was married to Louis XII. of France; the Tudor family being thus united to the three most powerful Sovereign houses in Europe—France, Spain, and Scotland. Louis XII. lost his wife, Anne of Brittany, in January, 1514. He felt his bereavement, it is said, very bitterly, and, having no children, adopted with affection Francis of Valois (afterwards Francis I.), and sanctioned his union with Claude, his stepdaughter. But this generosity was ill requited. Louise, the mother of Francis, with her faction, usurped authority which did not belong to her, and put the King under a thralldom from which he fancied he could only release himself by another marriage. It happened that the Duke de Longueville, who was a prisoner in England, had reported favourably of the Princess Mary, the youthful sister of the King, and a treaty of peace and of marriage was forthwith adopted. The English were allowed to retain Tournay, and the King of France bound himself to pay 600,000 crowns, of which 400,000 were to be returned, or deducted as the marriage portion. The marriage ceremony was performed at London on the 2nd of August, by proxy, and in person, at Abbeville, on the 10th of October, 1514. The child bride was sent across the sea to her Royal husband; and, with an escort of 2000 archers of Henry's Body Guard, and a bevy of knights and ladies, was cast ashore about three leagues to the east of Boulogne, where there still stands a hut which is said to have been the temporary palace of "Madame Mary, pearl of England." There was a sort of impromptu Court held on the sands, and some gay doings, at which one Mistress Anne Boleyn was among the most lively performers. Then there was a gay cortège to Abbeville, where Louis XII. espoused Madame Mary, to whom the city made substantial presents of oxen, sheep, corn, and wine ordinary.

Louis XII. did not long survive the happy event, and his death (which took place on New Year's-day, 1515) is supposed to have been hastened by the change of habits which he adopted out of compliment to his young bride, who was a girl of sixteen, whilst he was fifty-two years of age.

Mary Tudor—long before this ill-assorted marriage—had been deeply in love with Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, whom, two years after her widowhood, she married. The result was a daughter, Frances, who married Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset; and the issue of this marriage was the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, whose tragical fate in 1553 still moves the sympathies of all chivalrous minds.

QUEEN MARY, WITH PHILIP II. OF SPAIN.

In the same year that Queen Mary—Bloody Mary as she is appropriately called—put to death her hapless cousin, she united herself in marriage to Philip II. of Spain. This match was very unpopular, not only because the bridegroom was a Roman Catholic, but because he was a foreigner, for the custom had not yet grown up of replenishing our Royal stock from abroad. The Parliament rejected a bill, proposed to them by the Lord Chancellor, making it treason to compass or imagine the death of the Queen's husband, even whilst she was alive; but, on the other hand, passed a law to guard against his having or pretending to have any authority in the government

of the country, or any of the pre-eminent, dignities, and rights of the Crown either during or after her life, as tenant by courtesy of the realm or by any other means. Philip arrived at Southampton July 19, 1554, and the marriage took place a few days afterwards at Winchester. The Royal couple then "made a pompous entry into London, where Philip displayed his wealth with great ostentation;" thence they took their departure to Windsor. The Prince's demeanour was cold and reserved, and the marriage was not a happy one, for the love was all on one side. It was to propitiate the good graces of her unamiable spouse that Queen Mary entered into a disastrous war with France, in which all the British possessions, including Calais, were lost; and she is said in her anguish to have declared that after her death, if her heart were taken out of her body, the name "Calais" would be found inscribed upon it.

[The marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. with the Elector Palatine, was described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 13th ult.]

MARY, DAUGHTER OF CHARLES I., WITH WILLIAM II., PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Charles I. was at the height of his distresses, at war with Parliament, and utterly without means, when he bequeathed him of the marriage which had been contracted for between his young daughter Mary and William II., Prince of Orange. Poor little Princess! history is almost silent as to the ceremony of her nuptials, which were upon a very different scale and in a very different style to those of her aunt, a few years previous. Moreover, they were used as an expedient to cover an act on the part of her parents at which history blushes, and which even the plea of dire necessity can hardly excuse. In the early part of 1641 the King, meditating retiring to York, in order to make preparation for war, whether defensive or offensive, determined, "we are told, "to send the Queen into Holland, under colour of conducting thither the Princess Mary, her daughter, who had been espoused to the Prince of Orange, and of going to Spain. But withal he had put into her hands the Crown jewels, which were afterwards used in buying arms and ammunition." Previous to this the Queen herself had been reduced to so great straits "that she was compelled to coin or sell her chamber plate, for the supply of her most necessary occasions." The King accompanied the Queen and Princess to Dover, and saw them embark, and was so loth to part with them that he rode along the shore for several miles, as long as he could catch sight of those so dear to him. This was on the 23rd of February, 1641; the marriage took place on the 2nd of May following. The offspring of this union was William of Orange, afterwards King of England, born 1600. Mary died in 1670.

HENRIETTA, DAUGHTER OF CHARLES I., WITH PHILIP DUKE OF ORLEANS.

Henrietta, the second daughter of the unfortunate Charles I., was but an infant at the time of his death, and it was not till after the restoration of his family to the throne, in the person of Charles II., that her hand was sought in marriage by Philip Duke of Orleans, the brother of Louis XIV. She was but seventeen years of age at this period; and the greater part of her life had been passed as an exile at the French Court, where her beauty and her misfortunes ensured her admiration and sympathy. This marriage followed closely upon that of the *Grand Monarque* with the Infanta of Spain; the gaudy preparations in honour of which at the Island of Pheasants cost his life to Velasquez, palace-decorator, as well as portrait-painter, to the Spanish Court, who was officially engaged in superintending the arrangements. And this English match, like that with Spain, was mixed up with political considerations—bargains and sales such as Kings and courtiers only descend to when disposing of the affections of their kindred. The Ambassador who negotiated the marriage was also charged with two other treaties, of which one was for the marriage of Charles II., King of Spain, with the Infanta of Portugal; and the other the recovery of Dunkirk from the hands of the English. "Five millions of francs (says De Limiers, the continuator of De Mezeray) operated as a strong inducement to a Sovereign recently returned from exile, and who preferred pleasure to glory, and served to bring the negotiation to a successful issue." The marriage took place in 1662, and for ten years afterwards poor Henrietta was the object of admiration as well as the prime mover in intrigue, in the intriguing capital of France. Her last and crowning achievement was to disengage Charles II. from the triple alliance, and especially from the terms of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and towards the accomplishment of it she came over to England, accompanied by a fair coadjutor, Mademoiselle de Querouaille, whose persuasive powers proved irresistible, and who survives in history, to the scandal of our proud Peerage, under the title of the Duchess of Portsmouth. Alas for human speculation and intrigue! Henrietta d'Orleans having successfully acquitted herself of this delicate mission returned to Paris, where within a few days she died suddenly, not without suspicion of poison. She brought three children into the world, of whom one survived—namely, Anna Maria, born 1669, who married Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy. From this union the present house of Savoy have an abstract prior claim to the crown of England, but that the Act of Settlement passed it over in favour of that of the house of Brunswick.

MARY, DAUGHTER OF JAMES II., WITH WILLIAM III., PRINCE OF ORANGE.

In the same reign another marriage took place between the houses of Stuart and Orange. Charles II., sensible of the strong feeling which existed between the "malecontents" or anti-Court party and the champion of the Protestant cause in Europe, resolved upon a marriage between his niece, Mary (daughter of the Duke of York, afterwards James II.), and his nephew, William, Prince of Orange (afterwards William III.), "hoping by so tempting an offer to engage him entirely in his interests." He meditated making a peace such as would satisfy France and still preserve his connection with that crown; and he looked to obtaining the Prince's sanction to this transaction as the price of the flattering match he offered him. The Prince of Orange arrived in England October 10, 1677, and was graciously received by the King at Newmarket, and who was for entering at once upon the business. But the Prince was not to be so easily dealt with. He "desired first to be acquainted with the Lady Mary; and he declared that, contrary to the usual sentiments of persons of his rank, he placed a great part of happiness in domestic satisfaction, and would not, on any consideration of interests or politics, match himself with a person disagreeable to him. He was introduced to the Princess, whom he found in the bloom of youth, and extremely amiable both in her person and her behaviour."

When it was a question to settle the terms of peace and the marriage in one, the Prince replied, through Sir W. Temple, "that his allies, who were like to have hard terms of peace as things then stood, would be apt to believe that he had made his match at their cost; and, for his part, he would never sell his honour for a wife." He then made a motion to leave the country, which brought the King to his senses.

Charles II. said to Sir W. Temple, who told him of this intention of the Prince, "I never yet was deceived in judging a man's honesty by his looks; and if I am not deceived in the Prince's face he is the honestest man in the world. I will trust him, and he shall have his wife; and you shall go immediately and tell my brother so, and that it is a thing I am resolved on." The Duke of York at first disapproved of the match; but, hearing this, at once gave in, observing, "I tell him (the King) my opinion very freely upon anything; but when it is done, and I know his pleasure upon it, I obey him."

The same day the marriage articles were agreed upon, the Princess's portion being £40,000 sterling; and the day after the King declared the marriage in full Council. The marriage took place on the 23rd of October, to the great joy of the country.

PRINCESS (AFTERWARDS QUEEN) ANNE WITH GEORGE OF DENMARK.

The same merry Monarch gave away another Princess, Anne, daughter of James II., to George of Denmark. The ceremony took place at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, in July, 1683, and was splendid and tolerably decorous. The people were not forgotten on this occasion, and wine, conduits, shows, and diversions were provided for them gratis, and the church bells sent forth merry peals from every steeple throughout the entire night.

We now pass over a long interval, as in neither of the reigns of William III. or Anne was there a Princess of England to marry.

ANNE, DAUGHTER OF GEORGE II., WITH THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.

The first marriage in England of a Princess of the house of Hanover was that of Anne, daughter of George II., and god-daughter of Queen Anne, with the Prince of Orange; whom Queen Caroline called "an animal," and George II. "a baboon." The ceremony took place in the "French Chapel" at St. James's. Soon after the Duke of Brunswick married the Princess Augusta, daughter of Frederick Prince of Wales, and from which marriage issued Charlotte, afterwards wife of George III. The wedding, which is described as a poor affair, was followed by a grand supper at Leicester House. Dramatic festivities also marked the event, and the bridegroom was entertained at Covent-garden Theatre with a comedy entitled "He's Nobody's Enemy but his Own." At the Opera the crowd is described as having been so great that ladies had to get out of their sedan-chairs in Piccadilly; the gentlemen going before them, with their Court swords drawn, to make way for them.

CAROLINE MATHILDA, SISTER OF GEORGE III., WITH CHRISTIAN VII. OF DENMARK.

The marriage of the Princess Caroline Mathilda, daughter of Frederick Prince of Wales, and the sister of George III., with Christian VII., King of Denmark, took place by proxy at the Chapel Royal at St. James's, on the 1st of October, 1766, at half-past seven in the evening. The Duke of York was proxy for the King of Denmark; and the ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Next morning, at a quarter after six, her Majesty set out from Carlton House, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester and his suite, in a train of three coaches, escorted by parties of Light Horse, Horse Grenadiers, and Life Guards. The parting with her mother is represented to have been extremely tender, and "she was observed, on getting into her coach, to shed tears, which greatly affected the populace assembled in Pall-mall to see her departure."

CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, DAUGHTER OF GEORGE III., WITH THE PRINCE OF WURTEMBERG.

The marriage of the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of George III., with the Prince Hereditary of Wurtemberg, may be taken as a parallel case to that of the young Princess just united to Prince Frederick William of Prussia. She likewise had the rank of Princess Royal, being the eldest daughter of the King. She was born on the 29th of Sept., 1766; and on the 3rd of April, 1797, the King communicated the fact of the intended match to the House of Commons, simply, and without any mention of an allowance. But a dowry of £80,000 was given to her, added to which the Irish Parliament granted an annuity of £5000 a year.

The *Gazette* of May 13 announces that "on Tuesday last" the Prince arrived at the apartments provided for him at St. James's, and the ensuing day attended at the King's levee. The matrimonial ceremony was preformed at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on the 17th of May, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the King giving away the Royal bride.

On the 2nd of June, early in the morning, the Prince and Princess of Wurtemberg set out from St. James's for Harwich, on their way to Germany, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons. The Royal family was not present, having taken leave the preceding night at twelve o'clock. The Princess wore a blue riding-habit, with the Russian Order of St. Catharine, and a straw bonnet. "She endeavoured to appear cheerful, but the faltering accents with which she bade her attendants and the surrounding multitude farewell bespoke the agitation of her Serene Highness's mind."

ELIZABETH, DAUGHTER OF GEORGE III., WITH THE PRINCE OF HESSE HOMBURG.

The Princess Elizabeth, third daughter of George III., and generally considered to be the favourite child of the latter, was a lady of most amiable character and refined mind; and gifted with no ordinary accomplishments, being an amateur artist of no mean ability. The marriage of this Princess with Phillip Augustus, Hereditary Prince of Hesse Homburg, took place at the Queen's House (now Buckingham Palace) on the 7th April, 1818, her Royal Highness being then of mature age. Her Royal Highness had an allowance of £9000 a year, of which after her marriage she contributed the larger portion to restore the finances of her newly-adopted country, which was in a very dilapidated condition. She died in January, 1840, beloved and regretted by all who knew her.

CHARLOTTE, DAUGHTER OF GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES, WITH PRINCE LEOPOLD OF SAXE-COBURG.

Perhaps no Royal marriage in this country had ever awakened more intense interest amongst all classes of the community than that of the Princess Charlotte, daughter of the Prince Regent, and Leopold Prince of Saxe-Coburg, which took place in May, 1816. It was understood to be a match founded on real affection; added to which, though the Prince was poor, and only held the rank of a Captain in the Austrian service, his personal appearance and character were both highly in his favour. It is not the least interesting circumstance connected with this match that it was in the beginning most unexpected by the happy bridegroom. He came to this country in 1814, at the period of the visit of the allied Sovereigns, his mission being no other than to set forth the pretensions of the Prince of Orange to the hand of the heiress apparent of the British crown. But the Princess Charlotte had a will of her own, and she refused the Orange offer, whilst the messenger of her Royal suitor found so much favour in her eyes, that he was shortly afterwards again invited to the English Court on his own account. The Royal consent to the marriage was officially given at a Council held at Brighton on the 10th of March, 1816. This we read in the *Gentleman's Magazine*; and in the very next paragraph we find an anecdote of the happy bride elect, which we may quote, both for the insight it gives into the Princess's character, and for the curious coincidence it bears to a recent adventure of our young Princess Royal to the *Leviathan* at Blackwall, the deck of which she was with some difficulty dissuaded from ascending, in consideration of the risk, in the opinion of the secretary of the company, attendant upon such a proceeding. Well, the Princess Charlotte, just on the eve of her marriage, visited a ship called the *Leviathan*—not at Blackwall, but in the roads off Weymouth. "Regardless of the rough sea, and of the remonstrance of the Bishop of Salisbury, she proceeded in the Captain's barge; and when alongside a chair was let down for her Royal Highness's accommodation; but this she refused to use, saying, 'I prefer going up in the manner that a seaman does. You, Captain Nixon, will kindly follow me, taking care of my clothes; and when I am on deck the chair may be let down for the other ladies and the Bishop!' No sooner said than done," adds the historian: "her Royal Highness ascended with a facility that astonished the delighted crew of the *Leviathan*." How the other ladies and "the Bishop" got on we are not told.

On the 14th of March the Earl of Liverpool brought a message from the Prince Regent announcing the intended marriage, and inviting the concurrence and assistance of the House in making a suitable provision for the Royal couple. Accordingly an allowance of £80,000 a year was granted, £10,000 of which was for the privy purse of the Princess; with, in addition, £50,000 for an outfit. It was intimated that a further grant would be called for when a suitable residence should be found for their Royal Highnesses. Shortly afterwards it was announced that their Royal Highnesses had obtained from Lord Grenville a lease of Camelot House for seven years, for £500 a year. A clause was introduced into the marriage settlement to prevent the Princess being taken out of the country without the consent of her father and herself. And later still, a few days after the marriage, Claremont was bought for them by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for £80,000.

The marriage was celebrated, at Carlton House, on the evening of the 2nd of May.

The marriage of the Princess Charlotte was shortly afterwards followed (in July) by that of the Duke of Gloucester with the Princess Mary, fourth daughter of George III. "Their establishment," says the writer in the *Annual Register*, "was framed upon a scale of moderation which rendered unnecessary any application to the public purse."



THE ROYAL WEDDING FESTIVITIES IN BERLIN.—GRAND RECEPTION IN THE HALL OF KNIGHTS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE ROYAL WEDDING FESTIVITIES IN BERLIN.

We here resume from our Coloured Supplement the narrative of the festive ceremonials to congratulate Prince Frederick William, and to welcome his Royal bride to her new home. First, however—trenching on ground already gone over—we give in brief a few particulars of the triumphal entry into Berlin, and of some of the subsequent days' proceedings, as narrated by our special Artist and Correspondent, being explanatory of the drawings which he has forwarded to us:—

BERLIN, Feb. 8.

"This is, indeed, a Victoria day!" was the acclamation of an Englishman early in the morning, and such it continued throughout. From a very early hour the Linden, and many thoroughfares in its neighbourhood, were crowded. I cannot convey an idea of the excitement, or describe a tith of the beautiful preparations, the particulars of which you will learn from abler sources; but it must not be forgotten that here, as at Potsdam, all is the spontaneous welcome of the people, the Government having nothing to do with it. Prussia welcomed her young Prince and his bride, and nobly she did it.

The various trades were early on route, and marched in thousands to their appointed stations, and, as at Potsdam, "kept the line," the military and police being perfectly ignored, a comparative small number of the former only keeping guard in immediate proximity to the Palace. Every available band, military and civil, had been pressed into the service of the trades, and, in compliment to the Princess, frequently played English airs.

I very soon found it impossible to make any way through the crowd, and therefore secured an elevated look-out from the Hotel de Russie—the view embracing part of the Linden, the Schloss Brücke, and the space between the Palace, Cathedral, and Museum.

The ice from the streets had been carted away, and the road, from the Brandenburg Gate to the Palace, thickly sanded—the line being marked out with an almost endless vista of lofty flagpoles, painted black and white, supporting wreaths, and, alternately, the flags of Prussia and England, long streamers waving from their summits. Within the line thus formed were ranged the trades, keeping back in proper limits the dense mass of spectators—a crowd scarcely exceeded in London in number on similar occasions, but setting us a bright example in conduct—orderly and courteous, each not only anxious to see, but willing that others should do so likewise. Every window was more than filled, every roof covered, and in every available space hand-some tribunes were erected, some of them large enough to contain several thousand spectators.

Among the trades the butchers took a prominent lead, being all mounted—in evening costume: cocked hats with feathers, swords, and white scarfs being combined in their equipment.

Soon after noon the bells of the Dom Kirche and other churches added their clangour to the noise from the multitude. Why don't the Germans, as a musical people, produce with their bells harmony, instead of frightful discord?

At last the procession approached, advancing in the following order, viz.—Postillions, in the costume familiar to us at fancy balls. The butchers. The merchants, whose band was dressed in imitation of our Life Guards' state dress—a pretty compliment on the occasion. Dragoons with band. Three state carriages, each drawn by six horses splendidly caparisoned. The band of the Royal Guard. An escort of the same corps guarding the State Carriage, of which my Sketch will give you a better idea than a description, and which, most singularly, was brought to a standstill for a short time opposite the Palace intended as the future residence of the Prince and Princess. [This forms the subject of the charming two-page coloured engraving.] The cheering at this moment was tremendous, and seemed indeed heartily to welcome them home.

Again the procession passed on its way, and was presently lost to sight as it entered the Palace. The trades then followed in procession, defiling past the Palace, each with its band "discoursing sweet music," the crowd closing in on either side, and pressing on till the whole space before the Palace became a mass of human beings.

The Prince and Princess, soon after their arrival, came out upon one of the balconies, and bowed a graceful response to the acclamations ascending from at least fifty thousand persons.

The illuminations at night were general throughout the city, the prevailing style being candles and flowers in each window. If not so brilliant as other methods, it gives a far more cheerful, rejoicing appearance to the houses. In almost every house one window was devoted to busts of the Royal pair, surrounded with flowers and evergreens. Some exhibited not only much taste, but feeling. One I noticed in the Old Town consisted of flowers and shrubs well arranged round the busts, each of which had a wreath and a small celestial star in glass above; in the background knelt a winged angel, with clasped hands, as if praying for their welfare and happiness.

Flags, evergreens, and lamps formed the majority of what may be called external illuminations; but there were many elegant devices in glass. Amongst the most striking were the fountain in the Lustgarten, the statue of Frederick the Great, the English and French Embassies, the two Townhalls, and Gerson's Magasin de Nouveautés; many transparencies and words of welcome—such as "Welcome, fair Rose of England!" and "Health and Happiness to Frederick William, our pride, and Victoria, the fairest flower of Albion."

February 14.

In my last letter I endeavoured to give some slight idea of the ovation offered as a greeting to their Prince and his Royal bride by the good citizens of Berlin. Since then the kindness of the Prince and Princess of Prussia has enabled me to be present at one or two fêtes at the Prince of Prussia's Palace and the grand ball at the Opera.

A grand reception, or "cour," was held in the Hall of Knights (Ritter-saal) on Tuesday evening. At the side of the throne stood, on the right, the gentlemen, in the most varied uniforms; on the left the ladies, in an extended circle. The Prince Frederick William and the Princess Royal entered the room preceded by five Gentlemen of the Chamber. Having traversed the saloon up to the throne they separated, and the Prince passed along the rank of gentlemen, whilst the Princess did the same with the row of ladies, to the end of the room, where their Royal Highnesses met; and the Prince then passed by the ladies, and the Princess Royal by the gentlemen, until their Royal Highnesses again met at the throne. The "cour" was then ended. The Prince was accompanied by two Adjutants, the Princess by the Countesses L'eponcher and Kedern, who introduced the different personages. Four pages were stationed near the throne.

It would be difficult to find in any royal dwelling a more perfect combination of chaste simplicity and refined elegance than is evidenced in every portion of the Prince of Prussia's Palace. The same exquisite taste is observable alike in the private apartments as in the noble suite of state rooms, in which some 2500 guests were assembled at the ball on Thursday evening. The ball-room is circular, and of beautiful proportions, white and gold colour only being introduced in the domed ceiling and frieze over the gallery. The furniture and draperies, crimson satin damask and gold. After the commencement of the ball nothing could be more beautiful than the effect of this noble saloon filled with the élite of Prussia, its chaste columns and walls of white inclosing a dazzling parterre of elegant dresses, sparkling jewels, and rich uniforms.

The company, arriving in quick succession, were received by the Chamberlains, and directed by them, in accordance to rank and Court etiquette, to the various rooms, the grand saloon being left unoccupied except by the pages in their picturesquely costumed scarlet and silver, who stood at the back and on each side of the Royal seat, till, at a signal, the orchestra commenced the "Polemata" as the Royal party advanced from the private apartments, headed by the Prince of Prussia and the Princess Frederick William, passing two and two, in "courtly measure," through the whole suite of rooms, returning in the same order, and passing round the ball room to their seats. The royal quartette was immediately formed, after which dancing was continued till late hour. Dressed in simple white, "the observed of all observers" was "our own Princess." As one of very few Englishmen present I could not help feeling delight at the affectionate regard shown towards her Royal Highness by every member of the Royal family of Prussia.

On the following evening a grand gala ball took place at the Opera House, which was extremely brilliant. No theatre in England can for a moment compare with this magnificent building, either for size, proportion, or decoration. The pit and stage, being reduced to a level floor, are of a circular form, to which a box was obtained by a roll of cloth, which had to be laid in a circle, enclosing a conchaitory for the orchestra, &c., &c.

On the 13th, the day of the wedding, the Royal party, with the Duke of Cambridge, passed by varied routes through the respective crowd. But, perhaps, to a foreigner, the most interesting

incident of the night was when the Prince of Prussia and Prince Frederick William left the Royal *loge*, and, descending into the body of the theatre, walked amongst the guests and entered freely into conversation with many of them.

The Berlin festivities came to a conclusion on Saturday, the striking termination being the "Fackelzug"—a torchlight procession of University students. Early in the evening crowds assembled along the Unter den Linden, and at about half-past six o'clock a glare of light, at the Brandenburg-gate end, announced the approach of the procession. A fiery line, about three-quarters of a mile in length, lit by at least a thousand huge torches, gradually advanced down the noble street; each division of students with bands, banners, and flags, headed by their leaders, many of whom were on horseback. Their costume, a tunic of black velvet, white breeches, high black boots, white scarf, and flat velvet cap with plume of feathers, and armed with swords—the well-known "schlagere." The volume of flame and smoke from the torches was tremendous, and caused all the windows of the leeward side of the procession to be kept closed.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William were dining at the Prince of Prussia's, but, on the arrival of the students opposite the palace, they hastily got into a carriage, and, passing through the rear of the building, arrived at the King's Palace in time to receive the deputation. When the whole of the students had arrived in the Lustgarten they formed into an immense circle in front of the palace, shouting and singing national songs. Locking down upon them from an upper room in the Hotel de Russie, the effect was that of an army of demons moving in a sea of fire, and enveloped with a dense canopy of smoke. After the return of the deputation the procession again formed, and proceeded through several streets to the Vonhofplatz, when, with more songs and shouts, the torches were consumed *en masse*, and the business concluded.

Our Correspondent thus winds up his narrative of what he justly styles the "eventful week":—

"This is but a short and meagre description of what, if done in detail, would occupy many columns, and must be taken simply as a few rough notes of what fell under my own observation. I shall ever remember with grateful pride the condescension and kindness of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia. By permission, I send the following extract from a letter received from one of her Royal Highness's secretaries:—

"Her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia commands me to tell you how pleased she has been to make the acquaintance of one who devotes his talents to a paper which, on so many different subjects, gives so many interesting and instructive views, and which diffuses so much knowledge, as the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"To Lord Bloomfield I am also deeply indebted for the kind exertion of his influence in my behalf as your Correspondent."

We proceed to summarise the chief incidents of the ceremonials subsequent to the "eventful week" in which the Prince and Princess Frederick William have borne a part.

On Monday night (Feb. 15) the Prince and Princess Frederick William honoured Lord and Lady Bloomfield with their presence at a ball, stated to have been the most splendid entertainment of this unusually brilliant season at Berlin. There were thirty-four Royal personages present at this ball. A suite of eight rooms was thrown open, and received 420 guests. The Royal couple were saluted at their entrance with the joint national hymn of England and Prussia by a numerous band of skilful musicians.

With Tuesday evening, the eve of Lent, the "festivities" of Berlin came to an end. The close of this short but bright period in the history of Berlin was this year made by the second of the two subscription balls at the Opera House, and by a numerously-attended and brilliant soirée at the hotel of the Minister President, Baron von Manteuffel.

The Princess Frederick William was one of an august party at a concert of sacred music given by the Prince and Princess of Prussia on the evening of Ash-Wednesday; but on the following day (Thursday) she was obliged to excuse herself from the dinner given by the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and also from the concert at the Sing-Akademie performed that evening. On that day her Royal Highness was obliged to take to her bed in consequence of a severe cold. While the young Princess was thus compelled to remain within doors, the Princess of Prussia, her mother-in-law, was most kind in her frequent and lengthy visits to her, often giving up other engagements to stay and dine or sup *en famille* with the young couple.

On Thursday, Feb. 25, a deputation from the Kaufmannschaft of Berlin waited on the Prince and Princess Frederick William, at the Schloss, to request them to accept the patronage of the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Victoria Stiftung, which has been founded by the commercial community in commemoration of the late auspicious event, with the view of making provision for the indigent survivors of men who have in their lifetime belonged to this body (the Kaufmannschaft of Berlin). It is unnecessary to say that a deputation announcing so well-chosen a demonstration of affection towards their Royal Highnesses was received most graciously.

After the departure of this deputation various other bodies were admitted, as well as single individuals, to pay their respects to the Prince and Princess.

The Secretary of the Committee of the Berlin branch of the Evangelical Alliance presented an address to their Royal Highnesses from the English branch of the Evangelical Alliance. The address was as follows:—

TO THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

We, the undersigned, acting on behalf and by command of the Council of the British branch of the Evangelical Alliance, desire, most respectfully and heartily, to congratulate your Royal Highnesses on the auspicious union to which the eyes of two great nations, and, indeed, of all Europe, have lately been directed with so deep an interest.

We bless God for the special favour he has shown to your Royal Highnesses in the fact that an event so welcome on public grounds, as a new pledge of friendship between the kingdoms of Prussia and Great Britain, is likewise so rich with the promise, under His blessing, of happiness to yourselves.

We dare not approach you with the language of flattery. While we thank God from our hearts for the reasonable hope we are permitted to entertain of your future welfare, we venture to remind your Royal Highness that your career is only commencing, that prosperity has its snare, and Royal station its responsibilities, and that only as you look up for strength and guidance to the God of all Grace, through the Son of His love, can you fulfil the high promise of your present union, or leave a bright example to future generations. We venture, further, to remind your Royal Highnesses that popular favour often proves fleeting, that the calm brightness of the most hopeful prospects has been sometimes followed by clouds and storms, and that the way to perpetuate the joy and gladness which greet you in this morning of your course is to devote heart and life to Him by whom you have been so eminently blessed and honoured.

Having been lately engaged, as your Royal Highnesses are aware, in an humble effort to promote increased union and sympathy between British and German Christians, based on the all-sufficient Word of God, and having enjoyed in this attempt the generous countenance and help of your Royal uncle the King, we feel a special call, beyond the motives which we share with the rest of our countrymen, to address you on this joyful occasion.

With our congratulations to yourselves we join our prayers to Almighty God, the King of Kings, that His blessing may rest largely on the marriage, which, while it deprives England of a beloved Princess Royal, transfers her to a Prussian home. May the motherland of her birth and that of her adoption be united more closely than ever by means of your alliance! Nor can we, on such an occasion, refrain from the further prayer that your union may be hallowed and cemented by a growing experience of those truths which Luther boldly proclaimed in Germany, and which our own Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, three centuries ago, sealed with their blood. May you be enabled, in your high station, to honour the revealed truth of God, to keep holy His Sabbath, to guard the sacred rights of conscience, and to exhibit a pattern of every domestic virtue! May your lives be rich with heavenly blessings, and a crown of glory be your portion in the world to come!

CULLING EARDLEY EARDLEY, Chairman.

On Monday, March 1, an exhibition was opened in Berlin of all the flags, emblems, and insignia sported by the different trades' companies on occasion of the Princess Frederick William's entry into Berlin, the produce of which is to go towards a fund for supporting struggling operatives, and assisting them in their peripatetic studies of their handicraft throughout Germany.

The emblems, &c., that were paraded by the trades' companies at Potsdam were also exhibited there on that day for the same object. This latter exhibition was honoured by a visit from the Prince and Princess Frederick William, who remained in Potsdam over Sunday from the ball and other entertainments offered them by the officers in garrison there.

The first of these entertainments consisted of a series of equestrian quadrilles, and other evolutions, performed by the officers of the first three regiments of the Cavalry of the Guard—the scene of action being the riding-house of the Regiment Garde du Corps, which, together with the Regiment of Lancers, and another of Hussars, formed the military force on this occasion called into action. The riding-house was fitted up with great taste and lavish expenditure of banners, trophies of arms and accoutrements, garlands, wreaths, festoons of flowers, &c., the intention being to make it resemble a tilting-ground in the close vicinity of a baronial hall. The following banners were displayed on the occasion:—In close contiguity to the Prussian eagle England's three golden leopards shone resplendent on a field *gules*, and England's rose on a field *gules*, with a white border; Scotland's thistle, on a yellow field; the flag of Ireland, with the red cross and the shamrock, on a white field; and the flag of the Scotch Islands, bearing the harp, on a sable ground.

The gallery erected for the Prince and Princess and the other numerous members of the Royal family was richly draped in white, gold, and crimson; and opposite to it and the nobility, at the other end of the riding-house, was another for the officers not taking part in the quadrille and the musicians of the different regiments. Among the very few civilians and ladies invited to be present as guests were Lord and Lady Bloomfield.

Sixteen officers of the Garde du Corps opened the ball in full uniform, with silver cuirass and helmet (the latter bearing the spread eagle perched on it), and high jackboots; after making the tour of the arena once at a walking pace, and then at a gallop, they performed the usual quadrille with precision and correctness.

Then followed the Lancers' set of quadrilles, ridden for the first time, perhaps, since it received that name by Lancers—i.e., by officers of that regiment; such of them as occupied the posts usually assigned to ladies in these quadrilles being distinguished with bows of ribbons in the English colours bound on their arms, the gentlemen officers wearing Prussian bows.

The third quadrille was executed by the officers of the Hussars of the Guard. Here the red uniform braided with gold, the Hungarian boots and close-fitting pantaloons, the red attires hanging from the shoulder, the jaunty culpacs, and the plumes of heron feathers waving with the rapid motion must have been really a brilliant sight. The arrangement of having every couple of dancing horses composed of a dark and a lighter partner added to the effect.

This over, the three united corps of officers combined in a final tableau, which consisted in a formal advance in column up to the ladies' gallery, and there saluting in military style, while the combined bands played the joint national hymn.

This equestrian performance was followed by a ball given by the officers at their Casino.

The Princess Frederick William has put 1000 thalers at the disposition of the municipal authorities of Berlin for distribution among the poor. I have now to add that she has also sent 300 thalers to the town of Potsdam for the same purpose. In both cases she has at the same time made over to these officials, who have local knowledge of the poor in their respective places, the different applications that had been made to her for relief. The letter which accompanied the first-mentioned gift to the city of Berlin is as follows:—

Herr Oberbürgermeister.—The reception that has been given to my husband and myself in Berlin was one so beautiful and so festal, the city and all its inhabitants have taken so lively an interest in it, that my heart experiences the necessity to find some expression for the warm gratitude it feels. Will you be the exponent of these my feelings to the city and its population?

They are feelings which I owe in no less measure for the hearty reception and welcome in all the towns and every place that we touched in our journey hither, for proofs of interest from all the provinces of the kingdom. The country, in which I have long taken a most lively interest, has, by its friendly advances, made it doubly easy for me to feel myself at home in it, as belonging to it.

I believe I act conformably to the feeling of the population of the capital in herewith sending you, Herr Oberbürgermeister, as a token of my sentiments, a sum for the poor of Berlin, the distribution of which among worthy recipients I venture to beg the magistracy to undertake, with full confidence in the correctness of its application.

To this end I will also make over to the magistracy, for their consideration, the applications for relief which have been made to me.

Your well-affectioned,

VICTORIA,
Princess Friedrich Wilhelm von Preussen, Princess
Royal of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Times correspondent at Berlin, writing on Thursday week, says:—

"The remaining festivities which have been got up in connection with the recent marriage, and have yet to come off, are chiefly of a musical nature. The Sing-Akademie was prevented by the Princess's indisposition from singing her a cantata composed in her honour by the director of that institution, but intends to take another opportunity almost immediately of carrying out that intention. Another vocal association is about to get up a concert and to request the honour of her company at it. A third is to be admitted to the Schloss next Monday morning to offer their Royal Highnesses a Sängergruss; and a fourth is to be permitted to do the same from the courtyard of the Schloss.

"A new incident in the musical world here will shortly be the production by the Dom Chor of some modern English compositions, which have been brought over by the Prince and Princess, and at their request have been learnt and practised by this most admirably trained body of singers. Already at an early period of the winter the attention of the Dom Chor had been directed by an English gentleman resident here to the splendid old English madrigals and glees of the 16th and 17th centuries, some of which the Dom Chor is now about to produce in public. The astonishment of the musical world here will probably not be small, inasmuch as if there is any one incontrovertible truth that a German believes firmly, and is prepared to do martyrdom for, it is that England has no composers and never had. The existence of certain English operas is admitted as a matter of actual fact; but is looked upon as a parallel with commercial panics and other occasional inflictions, things only rendered at all bearable by their rare occurrence.

"Lord Sydeney and Lady Churchill, accompanied by several persons who had come over in attendance on the Princess, returned to England the day before yesterday (Tuesday week). As I explained on a former occasion, his Lordship and her Ladyship had merely a temporary mission here confided to them by the Queen, after executing which they return to England, and the only member of the English Court that will remain permanently attached to the service of the Princess is Baron Stockmar, who will officiate as her secretary and treasurer."

The Prince and Princess Frederick William have published the following lines addressed to the whole population of Prussia:—

From the very first moment of our setting foot on the soil of our country, after our marriage, there have been so many valuable proofs of sincere interest in our happiness, shown us unremittingly, that the remembrance of it will remain indelible in our hearts for our whole lives.

It has only been to very few that we could in person express our feelings, and

HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF BRANDENBURG.

AMONGST the various dynasties which in the course of ages and through devious fortunes have risen to greatness and power, there is none whose story is more remarkable and instructive than that which now fills the throne of Prussia. Its history affords a striking illustration of the fact that there are more roads than one to fortune, and that, though it may be a good thing to come into the world with a silver spoon in one's mouth, it is better still to be endowed with a long head, and to be thrown into circumstances to give the native wit and shrewdness a field for action. Some men are born great, others have greatness thrust upon them; some achieve greatness in the field, some in council. The family of Hohenzollern was not started in the world under any very glittering or powerful auspices, nor can it be said that throughout its long and struggling career it has had the gifts of fortune thrust upon it. Whatever it has been obtained by indefatigable, industrious, and steady calculating policy, and often secured under circumstances which appeared anything but promising. Like the now neighbouring and rival family of the Hapsburgs, that of Hohenzollern was originally of small possessions and comparatively insignificant influence. It is remarkable of them both that the date of the first step to advancement of each* was about coeval, but the means of their advancement have been strikingly dissimilar. Whilst the house of Hapsburg increased its possessions and extended its power by means of a succession of advantageous marriages till, under Charles V., it had become the most potent Sovereign family in Europe, the house of Hohenzollern, indebted to no such favouring influences, has obtained every inch of its possessions by the simple means of the sword, or the purse judiciously employed in the concerns of weak and impoverished neighbours. Never was a more interesting example of the mutability of human affairs than in the growth of the house of Prussia out of the declining fortunes successively of the Teutonic Knights, and of the Royal houses of Poland, Sweden, Saxony, and Austria, to say nothing of minor contributors.

The Royal annalist of his house (Frederick I.), in his "Mémoires pour Servir," commences in the usual style of panegyric by informing us that "the house of Brandenburg, or rather of Hohenzollern, is so ancient that its origin is lost in the mists of antiquity." Discarding, however, fabulous and uncertain accounts, he is content to deduce his family tree from Tassilon (a scion of the house of the ancient Counts of Zollern), who lived about the year 800, and was the first Count of Hohenzollern of whom history makes mention. The proceedings of the family, however, continue to be of an unimportant character, so far as history is concerned, until about the year 1200, when Conrad was made Burgrave of Nuremberg, a post of dignity and emolument which, in spite of varying circumstances, remained in the family ever after. Frederick III., the great-grandson of Conrad, gave powerful assistance towards raising his maternal uncle, Rudolph of Hapsburg, to the Imperial dignity; in return for which the title to the burgravat was confirmed to him in hereditary succession. This Count obtained Bayreuth on the death of his brother-in-law, the last Duke of Meranie; and under his immediate successors the possessions of the family were further increased by the purchase of various territories in Franconia from the Counts of Orlamunde, Oettingen, Cassell, Hohenlohe, and others. It was thus that were successively formed the collateral branches of the family of Anspach and Bayreuth. Following and influencing the fortunes of the Empire, we find Count Frederick IV. (who died in 1332) rendering important aid in the wars of successive Emperors of the house of Bavaria against the house of Austria and others, which did not go unrewarded. Count Frederick V. was declared a Prince of the Empire by Charles IV., in 1363. In 1415, the house of Ascanii having become extinct in the margravate of Brandenburg, the Emperor Sigismund sold the latter in perpetuity to Count Frederick VI., whom he elevated to the dignity of Elector of Brandenburg, under the title of Frederick I. The purchase-money for this new acquisition (400,000 ducats) was obtained by means of selling to the city of Nuremberg the castle above the town, together with several tolls and privileges, reserving at the same time the burgravate itself, and the spiritual and temporal fiefs, with other rights and prerogatives specified in the deed of contract. This transaction in after years led to many disagreements between the Burgrave and the citizens of Nuremberg, which, however, it would be useless now to discuss. Neither would it be interesting to detail the vicissitudes of the family annals by which it was sometimes temporarily divided into branches, which, however, eventually became reunited in one stock.†

We have now to say a few words about Prussia, which was destined to become the most important possession of the house of Brandenburg, and to give it its name. The ancient Prussians were a Scavonic horde of Pagans, whose ravages and cruelties long terrified the Christian nations in their vicinity. About the year 1230 the Poles called to their succour the Knights of the Teutonic Order, who, accepting the mission, completed the subjection of the country in 1233, after a severe and bloody contest of more than half a century's duration; and the Christian band of conquerors subsequently greatly extended their empire, the sea frontier of which, at the beginning of the fifteenth century, reached from Dantzig to Narva, having a numerous population and a flourishing trade. But at this period the Order, having apparently fulfilled its functions, began rapidly to lose its power. Disputing portions of their territories with Poland, they suffered a signal defeat at Tannenberg, and were compelled to cede Samogitia. These disasters were followed by a revolt of the nobles and cities of Prussia, who resisted the oppressive government of the Order and the heavy taxes imposed by them to meet the charges of war. The confederates at length, in 1454, renounced their allegiance to the Order, and put themselves under the protection of Poland. This was followed by a terrible war of twelve years' duration, in which the Knights of the Order vainly sought to maintain their rights. By the Peace of Thorn, in 1466, the Grand Master ceded Eastern Prussia, consenting to hold it as a fief of Poland, to which Western Prussia was given up unreservedly. This arrangement subsisted undisturbed till the beginning of the sixteenth century.

In the meantime the Teutonic Knights had begun to adopt the mistaken policy of strengthening their interests by electing to the Grand Mastership members of the most powerful Sovereign houses in their neighbourhood. Their first choice in this way was Frederick Duke of Saxony; upon whose death, in 1512, they elected the Margrave Albert of Brandenburg, of the Anspach branch of that illustrious family. The King of Poland put in a claim to homage from the new Grand Master, which was disputed by him. War ensued; as a first preparation for which Albert took upon him to sell to his kinsman Joachim, Elector of Brandenburg, the new March, which had hitherto been the property of the Teutonic Knights. Eventually an accommodation was come to with the King of Poland, in which the interests of the Order were relentlessly sacrificed. Albert renounced the office of Grand Master, adopted the Protestant faith, and gave up to Poland the whole of Western Prussia, retaining Eastern Prussia in hereditary possession as a fief of that kingdom.

Upon the occasion of this plundering of the Teutonic Knights of their territory their heraldic honours were also usurped, and by virtue of the same pretended authority. The effigy of the Black Eagle, which had been given to the Teutonic Order as their arms by the Emperor of Germany upon their marching into Prussia in the thirteenth century, was now conferred by the King of Poland upon the house of Brandenburg.

Albert, after repudiating holy orders and the faith of Rome, married, first, a Princess of the house of Denmark, who died childless; and, afterwards, a Princess of Brunswick, by whom he had a son, Albert Frederick, who succeeded him in 1568. This Duke married Maria Eleanor of Cleves, an alliance which gave occasion at a later period to the claim to succession to the duchies of Cleves and Jülich in the Brandenburg family, which was for many years the subject of contest. On the investiture of Albert Frederick in the

duchy, in 1569, Joachim, Elector of Brandenburg, was joined in the succession in the event of the Albert line failing. In consequence of this arrangement, in 1618, John Sigismund, Elector of Brandenburg, succeeded to the duchy, having, shortly previously, conformed to the Reformed religion in deference to the feelings of his subjects in the duchy of Cleves.

The house of Brandenburg did not escape its full share in the struggles and sacrifices of these long religious wars which marked the sixteenth and first half of the seventeenth century. That it escaped ruin was owing to a guarded policy, which was adroitly regulated by circumstances. In the war of Smalecde the house of Brandenburg ranged itself on the side of the Emperor; afterwards, when Charles V. threatened to grow too powerful, it joined the Protestant League, to which it adhered ever after. From this policy it in the end reaped signal advantages. By the Treaty of Westphalia (1618) Prussia obtained the archbishopric of Magdeburg, and bishoprics of Halberstadt and Minden (secularised), and Lower Pomerania.

In the wars between Charles Gustavus of Sweden and Casimir of Poland, Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, at first declared in favour of the former; but afterwards took advantage of the necessary circumstances of the latter to sign a separate peace with him; one of the conditions of which was the concession of the full and independent sovereignty of the duchy of Prussia to the house of Hohenzollern. This concession, it is said, was obtained mainly through the mediation of the Austrian Court. It was a transaction which laid the true foundation of the greatness of the family as it now ranks amidst the dynasties of Europe.

Frederick William was succeeded in 1688—a most critical period—by his son Frederick, who enacted a skilful part in the wars raging between France and the Emperor. At the outbreak of the war of the Spanish Succession, the Emperor Leopold secured his co-operation with 6000 men, by raising the duchy of Prussia to the rank of a hereditary kingdom. Frederick was crowned at Königsberg on the 18th Jan., 1701; his new title being recognised at first only by the allies of the Emperor. The others—including France, Poland, and the Pope—repudiated it during some years; indeed, on the assembling of the Diet at Frankfurt in 1705 for the election of a successor to the Emperor Leopold, it was noised about that the Abbé d'Albani, the nephew of the Pope, had come with instructions to protest against this new assumption of Royal dignity; but upon Frederick intimating that he would resent such a step by ordering his troops which were in Italy to march into the Ecclesiastical States, and treat them as the territories of an enemy, the Abbé sent to declare he had no instruction or intention of the kind alleged. The title of the King of Prussia was recognised by France and Spain, by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and by Sweden in 1723. The first King of Prussia received an accession of territory in 1707, when, on the death of the Duchess of Nemours, the principality of Neufchâtel and Palenzia, by a vote of the States, was conferred upon the house of Brandenburg; and the acquisition was confirmed by the Treaty of Utrecht.*

Frederick William succeeded his father, in 1713. By his marriage with Sophie Dorothea, daughter of George I., King of England, he had a son, afterwards Frederick II., who, though little was expected of him in his youth, at least by his eccentric parent, was afterwards destined to act an important part in the affairs of Europe, and to establish the power and prosperity of his kingdom upon an extended basis. How this Prince nearly escaped hanging by his father's order, as a penalty for his indulgence in music, poetry, and other idle amusements, and for some supposed breach of military discipline, are circumstances which belong to the romance of history. No less remarkable and striking was the rapid development in him of a sterner character and purpose, when he seized the first opportunity to employ the large accumulated treasures and well-disciplined army of 76,000 men left to him by his father for the extension of his dominions. On the accession of this Prince, in 1740, the territories of his house consisted of numerous provinces, obtained at different periods, and widely detached from one another; and many of them, particularly the march of Brandenburg, so barren and sandy that his father, Frederick William, had been called in derision the arch *Sablonnier* of the German Empire. The whole population did not exceed 2,400,000 souls; and the revenues, though improved by Frederick William, amounted to no more than 8,700,000 crowns. The Prussian kingdom required extension in land to connect and consolidate its straggling sea-frontier; it wanted also rich lands to counterbalance the poverty of those it possessed. These it was shortly to obtain.

Upon the death of the Emperor Charles VI., in 1740, Frederick II. laid claim to part of Silesia, an extensive duchy belonging to the crown of Bohemia; namely, the principalities of Jägerndorf, Liegnitz, Brieg, and Wolau, enforcing and preceding his demand by an armed occupation of the country. The result of a sharp contest was to give Frederick (by the Treaty of Dresden, 1742) even more than he had demanded; namely, the whole of the duchy, with the exception of a small portion of Lower Silesia, and with the addition of the country of Glatz. A new combination between France and Austria, in 1755, threatened this possession; and the Seven Years' War, in which England, formerly the friend and supporter of Austria, was now in alliance with Prussia, which was terminated, in 1763, between Austria and Prussia, by the Treaty of Hubertsburg, by which the whole of the above cessions were confirmed.

We are now arrived at the period of the first partition of Poland—an act which has been aptly described in the stern language of history as the crime of an age not over scrupulous in political morality. By the first act of spoliation, in 1772, Prussia obtained the whole of Polish Prussia, except Dantzig and Thorn, and a part of Great Poland as far as the Notze. By the second partition, in 1793, Dantzig and Thorn were added, as well as South Prussia (Posen, Kalisch, Petrikau, &c.); and at the final dismemberment (1795) Warsaw and Bialystock and their territories were seized. An inspection of the map will show the extent and importance of these acquisitions.

During the wars of the French Revolution and Empire, Prussia, owing to her exposed situation, suffered severely—sometimes to an extent of threatening her very existence as a Sovereign State. That,

under these circumstances, she was not always consistent in her policy—that, yielding to the pressure of circumstances, she sometimes wavered from her alliance against the common foe—is hardly to be wondered at, though at one time it provoked grave suspicions and bitter crimination. In 1806, after the disastrous battle of Jena, Prussia was reduced to a state of abject submission to the French conqueror; ceded (by the Treaty of Tilsit) her provinces between the Elbe and the Rhine, out of which was formed the short-lived kingdom of Westphalia; and joined the Continental system against Great Britain. In 1812 she was compelled to participate in, or at least to sanction and promote, Napoleon's expedition to Russia; but, immediately upon its failure, the King of Prussia returned to his old allies, joined the sixth coalition against France, gave material assistance to the cause at Ligny and Waterloo, and was rewarded at the Congress of Vienna by the restoration of all the Rhenish provinces lost in 1795 and since, with half the territories of Saxony, despoiled for the purpose; the grand duchy of Posen, with Dantzig and Thorn, and Swedish Pomerania and Rugen (taken from Denmark), in exchange for Luxembourg, given to the Netherlands. The present territories of Prussia are upwards of 5000 square geographical miles in extent, being nearly a fifth more than the island of Great Britain; the population about 17,000,000.

The house of Brandenburg is connected by alliance with the principal Royal families of Europe. The present family claim a common descent with the Royal family of England from Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, who was daughter of James I., and wife of the unfortunate Palatine. The said Sophia married Ernest Augustus of Brunswick, first Elector of Hanover, in 1658; and the issue of this marriage were George I. of Great Britain; and Sophia Charlotte, who married Frederick I., King of Prussia. There have been subsequent alliances between the two families, of which that of the Princess Fredewa Charlotte with the Duke of York, in 1791, is within the memory of the present generation. The houses of Romanoff and Hohenzollern are intimately connected by the alliance of the late Emperor Nicholas with a daughter of Frederick William III., King of Prussia, by which the present King of Prussia stands in the relation of uncle to the Czar, Alexander II.

* It is another singular coincidence that the margravates which form the nucleus of the power of the two houses were created within a short time of one another. The margravate of Brandenburg was founded by Henry the Fowler, in 930—that of Austria by Otho the Great, in 955—the earliest occupants in neither case being of the families which now possess them.

† Though a little in anticipation of dates, it may here be stated that the Elector Joachim Frederick gave up his territories in Franconia to his two brothers, from whom were derived the Margraves of Bayreuth and Anspach. The line of the former became extinct in 1769; the latter Margravate was resigned to Prussia in 1791. Both margravates now belong to Bavaria, under the provisions of the Treaty of Vienna.

SOME CURIOSITIES OF PRUSSIAN COURT HISTORY.

The occasion of the auspicious union of a popular British Princess with a hopeful scion of the house of Hohenzollern necessarily draws attention to the personal character of the leading Prussian Sovereigns and their relation to civilisation and art, for it appears to be one of the laws of human history that the extension of dominion usually reacts upon the domain of art. After the period of acquisition comes that of adornment. To the forest or waste succeeds the cultivated land, and the cultivated estate is incomplete without the garden or orchard. Berlin began by being the centre of a petty principality. But it is now a great capital, adorned by art, science, and literature.

When we go back to the time of the Great Elector, 1640-1688, we find that this Prince, who gained the battle of Fehrbellin, had a revenue of only 226,000 dollars, and contented himself with two Chamberlains, when his neighbour, the Elector of Saxony, had no less than a hundred and eleven of these adjuncts to a Court. The most energetic and remarkable man in the time of the great Elector was the General who chiefly contributed to the victory of Fehrbellin, George Dersflinger, afterwards created Field Marshal. He was the son of a peasant, and in his early years a tailor by profession. Once, at dinner, a haughty man of genealogical pretensions asked if it was true that the Elector had a General in his service who was formerly a tailor. "It is true," shouted Dersflinger, with warmth; and, lifting up his sword, said, "Here is the ellwand with which he measures the retrograde movement of his enemies through the length and breadth of the land."

The successor of the Elector, the first King of Prussia, was a weak character, but had great tact and prudence, and the chief personage at that time was the celebrated Danckelmann. If Dersflinger was the father of the Prussian Blchers and Scharnhorsts, we must go back to Danckelmann as the patriarch of the Steins and Hardenbergs. He had been the tutor of the first King. He was a very proud and haughty man, although of humble origin. Once, when some men of ancient family did not make way for him, he reproached them sharply with their want of readiness. But, although he was Minister, and enjoyed the entire confidence of his master in political affairs, the leading person in the Court was undoubtedly the philosophical Queen, Sophie Charlotte of Hanover, the friend of Liebnitz. She was married, on the 28th of September, 1834, on a Sunday, at the Hanoverian Electoral country seat of Herrenhausen. This marriage of a Prussian Prince with a Princess of the house of Guelph is fully described in the chronicles of that period. We are informed that the modesty of the Princess, and the languor which appeared in her eyes, augmented to such a degree her natural beauty that she charmed all the spectators. The heaviness of her dress and of a crown of pearls and diamonds having made her change colour for the moment, the Prince was alarmed, and she was taken to her private rooms and brought back in dishabille: she had a dressing-gown of gold brocade and flame-colour; and the *Mercur Galant* informs us that in this simple ornament she was more beautiful than she had ever been seen before. On the following day, being the 16th, and birthday of Charlotte, was her solemn entrance into Hanover, the bride and bridegroom sitting in a carriage lined with crimson velvet and gold.

After supper a ball took place, at which was danced something quite unknown in France, but preserved in Germany by old tradition. Each dancer had a lighted torch in his hand of white wax; the married couple were in the middle, and the accompaniment was with trumpets. Nor can we conclude without some description of the bride, who afterwards became so celebrated as the philosophical Queen of Prussia. She was of the middle size, and had the finest bust and skin, with large soft blue eyes, and a prodigious quantity of black hair; eyebrows "as if they had been made with a compass," says the gallant *Mercur*, "the nose well proportioned, the mouth carnation, fine teeth and complexion. Her face was neither oval nor round, but something of both; she was intelligent, and of an engaging sweetness of disposition; she sang well, played the clavichord, and danced with much grace."

Each of the great Sovereigns of Prussia has a distinct individuality. The first King got the kingly dignity by his tact, for of vigour he had very little. His son, Frederick William I., was the real creator of the monarchy by his brutal energy, his ample treasure, and his well-disciplined army; still it was rather a German than a European monarchy. Frederick the Great was certainly the creator of the Prussian monarchy as one of the great military Powers of Europe. His nephew, who succeeded him, was a retrograde Prince, and therefore we cannot count him among the remarkable Sovereigns of Prussia. His son and successor, the father of the now living King, had not the strong will of Frederick William I., nor the genius of Frederick the Great; but he was a true German patriot, and what he did not do by his own talent he accomplished by the conscientiousness with which he selected the ablest men to do the work of regeneration; and if ever there was a man to whom we might apply the motto, "The right man in the right place," it was to the father of the present King, who was, it must be remembered, the grandfather of the youthful Prince whose marriage has just been solemnised.

This King, Frederick William III., had as chequered a career as any of his line, having felt the full force of the military power of Napoleon at Jena; yet, after all, he died with his realm extended, prosperous, and consolidated. It was to him that Frederick the Great said, when playing ball with him, then a child, "You will not allow Silesia to be taken from you." Frederick William has made a most interesting addition to the biography of Frederick the Great, by relating to Bishop Egbert his last interview with this celebrated Monarch in the park of Sans Souci, shortly before his death. "Be always honest and sincere," said old Frederick the Great to the grandfather of the youthful Prince who is now in his honeymoon, "and never try to appear what you are not, but always be more than you appear. Try to be a sterling character *par excellence*. Great things await you. I am at the end of my career, and my day's work will soon be accomplished. I am afraid that, after my death, things will go on *péle-méle*. There are elements of ferment everywhere, which the rulers, especially those in France, unfortunately foster instead of appeasing and extirpating. The masses are already beginning to make a move; and, if this comes to a head, it will be the devil let loose. I am afraid you will be some time in a very difficult and perilous position. Well, then, prepare yourself and be firm; think of me; watch over our honour and our glory; commit no injustice, nor submit to any. Look at this pyramid in the park; let it be the symbol of the relation of the apex of the State to the masses, which ought to be its wide and firm basis." Such were the words of Frederick the Great to Frederick William III., of whom he said, "Il me recommandera"—a prediction fulfilled by the course of events and the upright conduct, rather than by the talents, of this excellent Prince.

The present King of Prussia seems to be the first of his race that has united the poetical and the artistic with the religious temperament. Frederick the Great, no doubt, had a great taste for art and science; but he was hard and pragmatical in politics, and in religion a pure materialist. That the present King of Prussia has fulfilled the functions of a Parliamentary Sovereign and of a valid member of the European Pentarchy cannot be said. His imagination wanted the parade of a Constitution, but he never could make up his mind to either the moral or the technical contract which it implies. Charmed by the historic oratory of England and the dignity of a Parliament, he yet wished to remain sole dictator, sole arbiter—military monarch, in fact, whose acts should be registered, and whose voice should be echoed by the wisest and most intelligent of his subjects.

But the King's personal qualities are so remarkable, that, notwithstanding his indecision, both in domestic and foreign affairs, much remains to conciliate our sympathy. He is a sincerely religious man, and his Protestantism is not a form but a reality. His protection of the sciences is also well known. He lives in the daily intimacy of Humboldt and other men of science; and it was his personal wish that Schelling, the most illustrious of the then surviving philosophers of Germany, should be transferred to the University of Berlin. His protection of art has been equally magnificent; and the regeneration of German art, begun by Louis of Bavaria, has been continued by the present King of Prussia on the most colossal scale.

The Prince of Prussia, the father of the bridegroom, is distinguished by remarkable rectitude of principle and practical good sense in the conduct of political affairs.



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Patent Lever Watch, with the improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound. £4 14 0
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GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR LADIES.

Patent Lever Watch, with ornamental gold dial, the movement with latest improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, maintaining power, and jewelled 11 11 0
Ditto, with richly-engraved case 12 12 0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes 14 14 0
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F DENT, sole Successor to E. J. Dent in all his patent rights and business, at 61, Strand, and 34 and 35, Royal Exchange, and the Clock and Compass Factory, at Somerset Wharf. CHRONOMETER WATCH, and CLOCK MAKER to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the House of Parliament. Ladies' Gold Watches, eight guineas; Gentleman's, ten guineas; strong Silver Lever Watches, six guineas; Church Clocks, with compensation pendulum, £25. No connection with 33, Cockspur-street.

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ON BOARD H.M.S. "NORTH STAR" in the ARCTIC REGIONS, for Two Years, the Ship's Time was kept by one of JONES'S Levers, all other watches on board having stopped. In Silver, £4 4s.; in Gold, £10 10s.; at the Manufactory, 323, Strand (opposite Somerset House).—Read JONES'S "Sketch of Watch Work." Sent free for a 2d. stamp.

SARL and SONS, Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill, have a Show-room expressly fitted up for the display of Drawing and Dining Room CLOCKS, manufactured in splendid Ormolu, and exquisitely-modelled antique Bronzes, the movements of first-cla^s finish, striking the hours and half-hours. Each Clock is warranted. Staircase Clocks in fashionably-moulded cases. Dials for Counting-houses. All charged at manufacturing price. The New Buildings, No. 17 and 18, Cornhill.

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